# The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4788. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

### The President's Message Finally Sent to the Press.

### Present Situation of Our Mexican Relations.

### No Trouble Anticipated on the Rio Grande Border.

### Action of the Republican Congressmen in Washington.

### Possible Early Convening of the Next Congress.

### The Late Indictment of Mr. Sanford Conover.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 30.

THE MESSAGE SENT TO THE PRESS.

The President's Message was to-night delivered to the agent of the Associated Press, to be sent to the leading journals of the country. Copies will be mailed to-night for all points save New-York and Philadelphia. A special messenger will take copies to the latter places. The agents are held responsible for the proper use of the Message, and promise that it shall not appear in print until the document is presented to Congress.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Among the political straws of the day, it may be mentioned that a Republican member of Congress stated to-day that himself and several other members of the same party intend to call, together, upon the President in a day or two, to pay their respects to the President and have a friendly talk upon the political situation.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The instructions of the Department to J. Ross Browne, of California, and J. N. Taylor, of Minnesota, Commissioners to obtain mining statistics east and west of the Rocky Mountains; the report of John J. Knox upon the Branch Mint of San Francisco and Carson City, and that of Capt. Mew upon the loss of the *Evening Star*, will accompany the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The monthly statement of the national debt will be issued early next week. Owing to the heavy payments for interest during the month—amounting to over $23,000,000—and the lessening of the revenues consequent upon the dullness of the season, the forthcoming statement will show no diminution in the aggregate amount of the debt.

ARRIVALS OF CONGRESSMEN.

The arrivals of Congressmen to-day have been quite numerous, and probably 60 to 70 members are already in the city. Among the latest arrivals is Speaker Colfax, who arrived from New-York this morning, and will reside at his former quarters on Four-and-a-Half-street. Other arrivals were Senators Grimes, of Iowa; Lane, of Indiana, and Morrill, of Maine; Senator-elect Evans, of Colorado; Representatives Hart and Van Horn of New-York; Kelly, O'Neil, Broomall and Moorhead of Pennsylvania; Eckley, Lawrence, Hubbell and Buckland, of Ohio; Washburn and Julian, of Indiana; Moulton, Bromwell, Marshall and E. B. Washburne, of Illinois; Allison, of Iowa; Benjamin and Kelso, of Missouri; Beaman and Trowbridge, of Michigan; Randall, of Kentucky; and Delegate Bradford, of Colorado.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS—SMALL NUMBER PRESENT.

The caucus of Republican members which was called for this evening, convened in the Judiciary Committee-room of the House, and about twenty-five members were found to be present. After some desultory conversation, an adjournment was made until Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, at the same place. So many Republicans expressed themselves unwilling to be bound by any action of so small a number that a postponement was rendered necessary.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day, which also include those of yesterday, reach the sum of $1,450,917 06, and for the month of November the aggregate is $21,107,122 59, against $26,849,695 39 for the same month last year. The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year, commencing with July 1 to date, are $146,358,715 73, against $151,031,104 68 for the same time last year, showing a decrease of only $5,000,000, which is the effect of the working of the new law.

POSTAL TREATY.

The Post-office Department has simply agreed on a preliminary basis for a postal treaty with Great Britain. The articles, therefore, remain to be formally executed, and the time fixed for its operation. It is expected that the treaty will be in full force by or before January, 1868, at which time the present Postal Treaty between the United States and Great Britain will expire by limitation. The paragraph recently published, that a new treaty has been negotiated is calculated to mislead; and hence this explanatory statement.

MAIL AGENT TO CHINA.

Col. L. D. W. Currey has been appointed Mail Agent, in connection with the new line of steamers between San Francisco and China, and will accompany the first steamer from California at the commencement of the coming year.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY APPOINTED.

The President to-day appointed Thomas E. Haydon, of Nevada, United States Attorney for the District of Nevada.

ENLISTMENT OF MINORS IN THE NAVY.

The following order has been issued by the Navy Department:

Whenever any one representing himself to be the father, presents a boy, he being a minor, for enlistment as a naval apprentice, or for the general naval service, he shall be required by the shipping officer to give a certificate of his consent to the enlistment of said boy for the prescribed period of time, and in accordance with the terms of the enlistment regulations; and also to take and subscribe to an oath that he is the father of the boy presented. In case a woman presents a boy, being a minor, for enlistment as above, and represents herself to be the mother of said boy, and that the father is not living, she shall be required to take and subscribe to an oath that she is the mother of said boy, and that the father is not living, in addition to the certificate of consent, as required in the case of a father. In case a person representing himself to be the guardian, presents a minor for enlistment in the naval service, he shall be required to take and subscribe to an oath that he is the legally appointed guardian of said minor, and that the said minor has no other guardian, and that neither the father nor the mother of the minor presented by him is living, in addition to the certificate of consent required, in the cases above of a father or mother.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

## OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

### The Present Situation of the Mexican Question—Our Relations with France Satisfactory, and No Trouble on the Rio Grande—Caucus of Republican Congressmen—Project to Convene the Fortieth Congress on the Fourth of March, 1867—Indictment of Sanford Conover—Vindication of Judge-Advocate-General Holt.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 30, 1866.

So much light has been shed upon the Mexican question within the past few days, that the whole situation may be intelligibly summed up in a few sentences. First—There is now apparently no danger of any derangement of our relations with France, and no probability that fresh complications will arise between the two Governments on this question. The French Emperor will go on with the removal of his troops as rapidly as possible, and our Government will waive its displeasure at what seemed to be a violation of the original agreement, in view of the apparent good faith and sincerity of the Emperor's latest movements. Second—Maximilian's abdication, if not already an accomplished fact, may be expected to occur at any day. The probability is that he has already resigned his sceptre; and, though the Government has not yet received any intelligence on the subject, I shall not be surprised to hear of his arrival at Havana within a few days. Bazaine or Castelnau will probably watch over the embers of the Empire until the embarkation of the French troops is completed. Third—There is no fear of any fresh complications on the Rio Grande. Gen. Sedgwick has not crossed the river with any force whatever. The report that he had done so, which first came from Galveston, arose, to all appearances, from the fact that Gen. Sedgwick had paid the Mexican Gen. Escobedo an unofficial visit, and had taken along the band of one of his regiments for the purpose of serenading him. I may add that the desire of both troops and commanders on the Rio Grande to "pitch in" is so strong that even Gen. Sheridan has feared it might lead to a violation of positive orders. The Government will promptly punish any commander who may be guilty of such conduct. Fourth—The only complications that are likely to arise will proceed from the interference of this Government in behalf of Juarez. There is yet no reason to believe that they will be of a serious character. That depends on future events entirely, and it is fair to presume that the Government will be wise enough to avoid any entanglements which may reflect discredit upon the country.

This morning's trains brought quite a number of Congressmen, who, having given thanks yesterday for their great political prosperity and success, are on hand to see what is to be said and done at the caucus, which, it is understood, will be held this evening. As yet not thirty Republican members are in the city, so that the prospect is that if there is a caucus it will amount to nothing.

The project to convene the Fortieth Congress immediately upon the expiration of the Thirty-ninth is vigorously discussed, and it is understood that Gen. Garfield will promptly introduce a bill to that effect. The object, I understand, is to organize that body at once, and soon after take a recess until some time in the Fall, say October. This, it is urged, will deprive the President of the power of making removals for political reasons the remainder of his term. Several Republicans have expressed their doubts of the good policy of such a movement, but they will probably vote for the measure when presented.

The indictment of Sanford Conover for the perjury he committed and caused to be committed before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, will, if the case is properly prosecuted, reveal the plot by which the Government was made the dupe of a set of shrewd but inveterate scoundrels. It is also probable that proceedings in another quarter will compel the editor of the New-York *Herald*, upon his oath, to reveal the author of the forged letters that paper has published, for the purpose of damaging Judge-Advocate-Gen. Holt. So far as the evidence now elicited has any bearing, it shows that either Sanford Conover, or the editor of the *Herald*, is responsible for these forgeries. Conover denies most emphatically that he had anything to do with the forged letters, and the only evidence to connect him therewith are Judge Holt's brief notes to him, to which the forgeries are shrewdly adjusted. Conover undoubtedly knows how these papers got out of his hands, but he has not yet satisfied the authorities on that subject. He says he left them in a room at the Ebbitt House, in this city, expecting to return, but being ordered elsewhere, thus lost possession of the papers. The proprietor of the hotel says he left on that occasion without paying his bill, and after two or three days his room was broken open, but nothing of any importance was found. The editor of the *Herald* has thus far refused to reveal the author of the base fabrications to which his paper has given publicity, but another opportunity will be furnished him for that purpose in future investigations. This cunning and persistent effort to impugn the official conduct of Judge-Advocate-General Holt and the Secretary of War, has finally and utterly collapsed, and the President, in refusing to order the court of inquiry asked for by Judge Holt, did it on the ground that he deemed it entirely unnecessary for his vindication.

CYMON.

## TURKS ISLAND.

### Wreck of a Schooner—Effects of the Recent Hurricane—Scarcity of Salt—Timely Arrivals of Provisions from New-York and Elsewhere.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 29.

The schooner *Joseph Baxter*, Capt. Baxter, arrived here this morning from Turks Island, with a cargo of salt, for orders.

Advices from Turks Island to the 17th inst. were received by her. The English brigantine *S. M. Newhall*, of Digby, N. S., F. B. Melcher, master, from Salt Cay for New-York, with a cargo of 5,426 bushels of salt, was wrecked, on the 13th inst., on a reef to the south of Turks Island. This vessel was loaded at Salt Cay, and left there on Tuesday evening. The wind during the early part of the night was light and northerly, with cloudy and thick weather. While standing to the eastward, the Captain stated he mistook his distance from the light, and before he discovered his error the schooner grounded on the reef near Little Sand Cay. Every effort was made to save the vessel, but the heavy sea prevented this, and at the last, those engaged in saving the materials together with the crew barely escaped with their lives. One large boat was lost and several others were much damaged. The materials were sold for the benefit of the owners and underwriters at public auction on the 19th inst.

Arrived at Grand Turks, November 24, Schooner *Jane Johnson*, from Trinidad, in ballast. November 15, Schooner *Brilliant*, Bethel, from Nassau. Cleared November 10, Schooner *Herbert* for Yarmouth; Brigantine *Constitution*, for Yarmouth; November 12, Brig *Trovatore*, for Boston; November 15, Schooner *Oceana*, for Boston.

Port of Salt Cay, entered brig *Sarah Ann*, from St. Thomas, in ballast. Nov. 6, brigantine *Ada*, from Demarara, in ballast. Nov. 12, the American brigantine *Ortolan*, from Martinique, in ballast. Cleared, Nov. 13, brigantine *Ada*, for New-York.

The bark *Rambler*, Lamb master, twelve days from Bangor for Port-au-Prince, passed Turks Island on the 13th inst., and reported having encountered heavy weather to the north.

The Grand Turks Island *Royal Standard* of the 17th inst. says: "A continuance of the rough weather alluded to in our last report has prevented the vessels in port from completing their loading, some of which have sailed without a full cargo.

The quantity left by the hurricane is fast decreasing, without the smallest prospect of another bushel being gathered until late next year. The salt now on hand when compared with the quantity for the corresponding period last year, does not average over one-fifth. There is, therefore, every probability that all that now remains will have been shipped before the next season commences. The price is 12c.@12½c.

The Government market price, on which a Crown duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem* is payable by the salt proprietor, has been fixed for November at ten cents per bushel. Export duty one cent. The bushel measure for salt contains 35 imperial quarts.

H. M. ship *Cadmus*, Commander Gordon, arrived on Wednesday morning last from Jamaica. This vessel was dispatched by Government immediately on receiving the news at Jamaica of our losses by the hurricane and the scarcity of provisions. On receipt of this dispatch by this vessel His Honor, President Moir, called a special meeting of the Relief Committee, and taking his seat at that Board, laid his communication before them and requested their immediate action.

Within the short space of time which had elapsed since the arrival of the *Cadmus* in the Roadsteads, a heavy swell set in from the north; the sea became very rough, and vessels anchored there were obliged to leave. It therefore became necessary to act promptly. All our lighters of sufficient size being lost, the schooner *Surprise* was engaged by the Government to go alongside of the *Cadmus*, and take such provisions, clothing, &c., as were considered necessary for our immediate wants.

The roughness of the weather prevented this from being accomplished until late in the day, when Commander Gordon bore up for Jamaica, Cape Hayti. We are indebted to the Government of this country for assistance. Had there not been several timely arrivals from the United States, with provisions, since the 30th of September, our condition would indeed have been a sorry one. The neighboring ports of Cape Hayti, St. Thomas, &c., have done their best for us, but our supplies must have failed if by accident the New-York vessels had not arrived.

## BRAZIL.

### The Late Attack on Curupaity—Gen. Flores' Withdrawal from the Field—Military and Naval Matters—Riot at Pernambuco—National Exhibition—Financial Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO JANEIRO, Monday, Oct. 29, 1866.

Since the repulse of the allies at Curupaity on the 22d ultimo, all has been quiet in Paraguay, excepting, however, active preparations for a second assault on that stronghold. It is to be hoped that Gen. Mitre (if he continues in command) will be more prudent than he was last time.

Analyzing all the detailed reports of that sanguinary engagement, as well as many private letters on the same subject, since the departure of the last mail, I am forced to arrive at the conclusion that Argentines, as well as Brazilians, although fighting with the utmost tenacity and bravery, sacrificed themselves most ingloriously to the incapacity of the commander-in-chief. This statement of mine may seem rather severe, but I can assure your readers there are many highly-placed and competent persons here who go even further, and affirm that the *élite* of the allied army was sacrificed through Mitre's treachery, and was merely the natural consequence of his five hours' conference with President Lopez. Though not entirely agreeing with the opinions of these pessimists, I still must confess that their conjectures are based on a better and more thorough knowledge of the characters of such men as Mitre, Urquiza, Flores and Company, than I can possess. As if to support the affirmations and forebodings as to the future of these gentlemen.

Gen. Flores' withdrawal from the field of active operations and his arrival at Montevideo with the remnant of his army, 400 men, is, to-day, a fact, and a fact communicated officially to the Emperor of Brazil. Many have been the rumors current on this subject; that Gen. Flores was expected to retire for a time to Montevideo is true, but that he should bring his army with him nobody ever imagined. It is officially announced that he will soon return to the field, but the incredulous consider the triple alliance at an end, and such I believe really to be the consequence of the step taken by the old veteran. Will the Argentines and Brazilians hold out together much longer? I am inclined to think such a supposition at least, doubtful.

Immediately upon his arrival at Montevideo, Gen. Flores dispatched a special messenger, Señor Herrera Y. Obes, to the Emperor, with such an important communication as resulted, two days afterward, in the following: Resignation of the Minister of War, recall of Gen. Polydoro, and his substitution by the Marquis De Caxias, and appointment of the Baron De Amazonas to the command of the fleet in lieu of Admiral Tamandore. What other suggestions to the Emperor Señor Herrera Y. Obes may have been the bearer of, is not known, but their result will soon appear. Though these changes took us all by surprise, they have given general satisfaction. Will they produce the same consequences in the River Plate regions? It is expected they will, if the Argentines, (or rather their chiefs,) are sincere in their assurances of friendship and good wishes toward the alliance and its common purpose.

About 400 sick and wounded have lately arrived from Corrientes. Being, in my situation, in almost daily intercourse with them, I have had to listen to the most heartrending accounts of the battle of Curupaity, at which a large number of them were present. The loss of the Allies was nearly 7,000 *hors de combat*, and not 4,028, as officially announced. Regimental officers have assured me that it was the most horrible sensation they ever felt, to see themselves and their men exposed to the galling fire of the Paraguayans, and almost under their walls, without knowing how or where to advance for want of orders from their chiefs. Confusion, in short, reigned supreme, and a pell-mell retreat was, of course, the natural consequence.

The Marquis de Caxias, one of the ablest officers in the Brazilian army, left this city on the 22d inst. for Montevideo, in the French packet *Carmel*, but had to put back two days after, the steamer's machinery having been disabled. He left again yesterday in a Brazilian transport. Owing to his great popularity in the South great things are expected of him. I fear, however, that besides placing his army on a better footing, and, probably, assuming the command-in-chief, he will not be able to do anything before the beginning of next year.

Gen. Polydoro, who is certainly a good officer, but of rather an irascible disposition, found everything in such disorder in the Allied camp that he quarrelled with all his comrades, and, as rumor has it, especially with the Brazilian Admiral.

All these differences and want of coöperation and accord between Generals and Admirals are attributed to party politics. It is sad to say it, but nevertheless true; and so it will be while partisanship, as at present, is esteemed superior to patriotism.

The condition, *sine qua non*, on which Caxias accepted the command of the Brazilian forces, was the immediate removal of Ferraz, the Minister of War, who is now going to Europe for his health, having been made Baron de Uruguayana by the Emperor, as a reward for his services. The next condition, it is said, was the recall of the Brazilian Ambassador in the River Plate. This has also been complied with. But, as yet, no one has been appointed instead of Minister Octariano. It is not without reason that the people expect much from the new Commander, for he has had everything his own way. I am afraid though that in their fond hopes they have entirely lost sight of President Lopez and his stern determination and acute cunning.

As very few volunteers are to be had recruiting goes on but with little success, not more than five or six hundred men being sent South in a month.

From the Provinces I have nothing worthy of your readers' attention, with the exception of a riot in the City of Pernambuco, which was, fortunately, nipped in the bud; only eleven persons were arrested after a scuffle with the police; those of the ringleaders, well-known demagogues of that Province, were first soundly thrashed, however.

The second National Exhibition was opened by the Emperor in person on the 19th inst. in the building intended for the Mint. To the great apathy in which the whole country is buried the small number of articles exhibited must be attributed; seven Provinces are not represented at all, and the rest make but an indifferent show, although the building is tastefully decorated, and its scanty contents laid out to the best advantage.

Business transactions have slightly improved in the last fortnight. Money is easy at 8 per cent. for short dates. A considerable amount of exchange was sold by the last French packet—over £500,000 on London at 25d., and about 2,000,000 francs on Paris at 378 *reis*. The amount of gold in the Bank of Brazil is about $8,500,000.

Coffee has been active throughout the month, and receipts from the interior have averaged about 9,000 bags a day.

B.

## BALTIMORE.

### Shooting Affray—Accidental Shooting.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 30.

A serious shooting affray took place, yesterday evening, at a lager-beer house on Pennsylvania-avenue. A German gentleman named Schwinn was dangerously shot by another German named Westenberger, who has not yet been arrested.

Mr. Noah Abbott, clerk of Messrs. James & Co., lumber merchants, was accidentally shot, yesterday afternoon, by a person engaged in shooting at a mark, some distance off. His wound will probably prove fatal.

### Burglary.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 30.

The house of Walter Freeman, agent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company at Beverly, N. J., was entered this morning by thieves, ransacked throughout and a large quantity of goods stolen. Even the sleeping rooms which were occupied were entered, and considerable jewelry and other personal articles carried off. No clue to the thieves has been discovered. This is the second robbery of the kind that has occurred in the same neighborhood within a week.

## FORTRESS MONROE.

### A Narrow Escape from Drowning—Present for Jeff. Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

A passenger on the *San Francisco*, named Talbot, belonging in New-York, was knocked overboard in a *melee* which occurred there last night, and remained in the water three hours before he was discovered and released from his dangerous situation.

The steamer *Combrero*, from New-York, bound to St. Jago de Cuba, sailed to-day.

An elegant set of furniture, supposed to be a present to the Davis family, was sent here from Norfolk last evening, and taken to Carroll Hall.

It is said C. C. Clay and his wife will remain here and spend Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Davis, and then depart for the South.

### Dr. Smith Visits Jefferson Davis—His Account of his Interview—Pollard and Hanna, formerly of the Richmond Examiner, Refused Admittance—Departure of C. C. Clay—Robberies—An Army Officer Garrotted.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 29.

Dr. Jas. W. Smith, President of the Randolph (Macon) College, and a leading member of the National Episcopal Conference, lately in session in Norfolk, arrived here to-day on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Davis and C. C. Clay and his lady. The doctor was received in Carroll Hall, and spent the entire day in the Fortress. He was extremely pleased with his visit and expressed his surprise at the comfortable manner in which Mr. Davis has been provided for. He describes him as possessing the most cheerful demeanor and as enjoying remarkably good health. Dr. Smith left here this afternoon for Norfolk, intending thence to proceed to Petersburgh, where he will be joined by Clement C. Clay, who leaves here to-morrow morning for City Point.

It is thought that Mrs. Clay will remain here for some length of time, during the absence of Mr. Clay.

J. Rives Pollard and J. Marshall Hanna, who came here to visit Mr. Davis, found it impossible to enter the fort, in the face of an order issued by the Secretary of War when Mr. Davis was first incarcerated, excluding all correspondents of the Press from the inclosure, and returned to Norfolk this afternoon. Pollard goes to Washington with the intention of getting the necessary papers from President Johnson to entitle him to enter the fortress and see Mr. Davis.

A dastardly series of robberies were committed here last night by a band of thieves, which, it is generally thought, were organized with a view of doing the work pretty thoroughly. Their operations commenced by first garroting Lieut. Carter, of the Eighth Cavalry. This officer was stopping at the Hygeia Hotel, and was on his way from the Post-office, about 2 o'clock, when he was set upon by two garroters, one of which he thought was dressed in a blue blouse and army pants. They at once throttled him and took all the money he had, amounting to $130, and all his private papers, including his commission. During the night four private residences of the employes of the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Department were entered and robbed to a more or less extent. The thieves have all escaped with their plunder.

The steamer *Yazoo* sailed for New-York to-night.

A spirited game of base ball was played inside the fort, to-day, between the choice nines of the Old Point Base Ball Club and the Ordnance Base Ball Club. The latter were the winners by seven runs. It was a closely contested game, and reflected great credit on the ability of both clubs.

### Admiral Palmer to Inspect his Squadron—Consolidation of Squadrons.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 30.

The United States gunboat *Rhode Island*, with Rear-Admiral Palmer, has sailed from Norfolk on a cruise to inspect the vessels of his squadron, stationed in Southern waters.

The gunboats *Osceola* and *Gettysburgh* have been ordered to report to him.

The Gulf Squadron will shortly be consolidated with the North Atlantic Squadron, making it one of the largest in the service.

Admiral Palmer will return here in a few weeks, and the frigate *Susquehanna* will be made his flag ship on her return from her present mission to Mexico.

## NORFOLK.

### The Methodist Episcopal Conference—Statistics—Memorial Services for the Deceased Members—Concluding Exercises and Adjournment of the Convention.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 30.

The annual Methodist Episcopal Conference continued its session in Norfolk to-day. The following statistical report was submitted:

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| Number of members (white) | 34,843 |
| Number of members (colored) | 1,212 |
| Number of local preachers (white) | 167 |
| Number of local preachers (colored) | 4 |
| Number of baptisms (adult) | 2,412 |
| Number of baptisms (infant) | 724 |
| Number of Sabbath-schools | 386 |
| Number of officers and teachers | 3,606 |
| Number of scholars | 18,979 |
| Number of volumes in library | 31,567 |

The number of colored members of the Church before the war was 7,567, showing a decrease of 6,355 members.

The Conference held a special session this afternoon, opening with religious exercises.

At 4 o'clock, Bishop Doggett, on taking the chair, said they had met together to commemorate the virtuous lives and deaths of those who had fallen in their ranks during the past year. It was proper that the Conference should be actuated by a due sense of the solemn task which they were about to perform; and every member who wished to offer remarks on the departed dead could do so when the report had been read. Rev. Dr. Duncan then offered up a solemn and pathetic prayer, in memory of their departed brethren. Rev. Mr. Blackwell read the address. The names of the deceased are Rev. W. S. Williams, Rev. John W. Wonnycott, Rev. Wm. C. Blunt, Rev. Bedford B. Sheldon, Rev. Allen B. Bernard, Rev. Robert Scott, Rev. Wm. Lee Dalby.

At the evening session, the Conference, among other business, appointed Rev. Paul Whitehead to the Presidency of the Murfreesboro Female College; also, they transferred Dr. Smith to the St. Louis Conference. Bishop Doggett then read the appointment of the ministers to the different districts for the ensuing year, at the conclusion of which the Conference joined in prayer and singing the Doxology, and adjourned *sine die*, after an unusual and interesting session.

### Heavy Fall of Snow on the Plains—Close of Navigation—Celebration of the Silver Wedding of Archbishop Kendrick.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 30.

Private dispatches from Omaha, received here this P. M., report a great fall of snow in that vicinity, blocking up all the roads and causing serious distress on the Plains.

Prices of provisions in the mining towns are at starvation rates.

Navigation on the Missouri River is closed down to St. Joseph.

The *Enterprise* arrived here to-day, which will be the last arrival this season.

The Mississippi River is closed north of Keokuk.

Fully 5,000 German Catholics are out to-night in a torch-light procession, celebrating the silver wedding of Archbishop Kendrick.

### Reunion of the Twenty-third Army Corps Association.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Nov. 30.

The second annual reunion of the Twenty-third Army Corps Association was held at Morrison's Opera Hall to-day.

Col. Thomas Farleigh, of Kentucky, was elected President for the ensuing year.

This evening Gov. Morton made a welcoming address. Gen. Young, of Ohio, delivered an oration, and Major Wood (also of Ohio) read a poem.

The third reunion will be held at Louisville on the 18th of December, 1867.

### Canal Breaks.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 30.

A break occurred near lock No. 4, on the Chemung Canal, last night, owing to the freshet.

It will take four days to make the necessary repairs.

A break also occurred on the Erie Canal, about four miles east of Rome.

Horses are passed over to the berne side, and navigation has not been stopped.

### Railroad Collision—Four Passengers Killed—Many Wounded.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Nov. 30.

A collision occurred to-day on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, four miles beyond Corinth, between a passenger and freight train, by which both were totally wrecked. Several cars were burned. Four persons were killed and many wounded.

## LOUISIANA.

### Report that a Provisional Governor is to be Appointed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 30.

It is confidently asserted by leading Radicals here that a Provisional Governor of Louisiana will be appointed in a few days. The party is very jubilant thereat. The foundation for the report is not known, but it seems to meet with considerable credit.

## CHARLESTON.

### Arrival of the Rhode Island—Steamer Cleared—Markets.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Nov. 30.

Arrived United States gunboat *Rhode Island*, from Norfolk; cleared steamer *Emily B. Souder*, for New-York.

Cotton is one cent lower. Sales to-day 330 bales; sales for the week, 1,890 bales; receipts, 4,200 bales; exports, 3,100 bales; stock on hand, 8,500 bales.

### Banquet of the St. Andrew's Society in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 30.

The St. Andrew's Society of this city had a grand banquet this evening at the Continental Hotel.

## MISSOURI.

### The Universal Suffrage and Amnesty Movement—Its History and Supporters—The Anticipated Failure of the Scheme.

*Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.*

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Mov. 28, 1866.

The *Evening News* has another article this evening upon the recent Planter's House caucus to inaugurate the universal amnesty and suffrage movement, in which a rather specific account of the matter is given.

It appears that Messrs Drake, Van Horn and Hume, the latter until recently the political editor of the *Democrat*, were the only persons out of seventeen present who denounced the scheme. Of those who favored it, the principal ones are Hon. Henry T. Blow, of the Second District; Geo. W. Anderson, defeated candidate for reëlection in the Ninth District; Judge Newcomb, member elect from Blow's district; Gen. Pile, (Hogan's successor,) B. Gratz Brown and Gov. Fletcher. The other advocates of it occupy no positions, some of them being almost unknown in politics.

Gen. Loan, of the Seventh District, Col. Gavelly, of the Fourth; Col. McClurg, of the Sixth; Col. Benjamin, of the Eighth, are strenuously opposed to it.

It will be observed that of the Congressional Delegation, those who are its strongest opponents are those who represent the largest Radical majorities and who are thoroughly conversant with the tone, temper and spirit of their constituents.

As one of the secrets of this movement it may be stated that Mr. Brown, in the United States Senate, last Winter, voted with Charles Sumner, and other Extremists, against the Constitutional Amendment. After his return home he publicly and positively declined a reëlection. At this time it is said he had the liveliest apprehensions of the defeat of the Radical Party in this State, and this governed him in the matter of his declination. He took no part in the recent campaign. His voice was not once heard. But now, after the party has won a gallant and glorious victory, he is again, it is said, a candidate for the Senate, and it is suspected, and with good reason, that his object in pressing this amnesty and suffrage question upon the Legislature, is to get them to indorse his action in the Senate last Winter. This whole scheme will fall to the ground. Not one in a hundred of the Radicals in the Senate will favor it.

## ARKANSAS.

### The Call for a Radical State Convention.

The call for the United States Convention, to meet at Fort Smith, Ark., on Thursday, Dec. 13, was signed by sixty-six well-known Unionists from different parts of the States. The following are extracts from the call:

"Look at the result of the recent election in this State! Look at the emanations from the Press of Arkansas! Look at the conduct of the late rebels, and of the Press in all the Southern States! Bear in mind the butcheries of Memphis and New-Orleans. Look at the innumerable acts of violence and bloodshed perpetrated on helpless Unionists, white and black, in the South.

In our own State, the late rebels have recently succeeded in again obtaining full control of the State Government. The three members of Congress elect were especially chosen for the cordial support they gave to the rebellion. The elective State officers, with the exception of the Gubernatorial chair, whose incumbent Gov. Murphy holds over, are again in the hands of the most uncompromising ex-rebels. The Legislature consists of nine-tenths of the same class of men, and every office in the counties, with the honorable exception of Sebastian, Scott and Montgomery, is filled by men whose chief claim to the offices they again hold is to have done their "level best" to destroy this glorious Government.

The Convention of January, 1864, which framed the new Constitution, committed, however, an error, which was then foreseen by sagacious friends of liberty and of the peace and prosperity of the State, to be a fatal one.

It was perhaps too much to expect from them at that early day, a bestowal of universal suffrage, but they should, at least, have made provision to exclude from a share in the Government all who had given support to the rebellion; until in a few years by immigration and the progress of ideas, the spirit of slavery, secession and rebellion would have been rendered powerless and inert.

What was then foreseen by a few has come to pass. The enemies of the cause of freedom and the Union wield the power once more in Arkansas, and are determined to keep it.

There is not the slightest hope of the passage of the Constitutional Amendment by the present Legislature. Loyalty to-day is disgraceful, and the spirit of the rebellion is triumphant.

Loyal men of Arkansas, shall we endure this, and place the cruel yoke upon us once more?

Shall labor and capital from abroad be forever deterred to redeem the waste places of our rich and fertile State?

It is in vain to expect Arkansas to be benefited by immigration until every stranger within her borders, and every citizen, no matter what his politics, race or condition, can get justice; not until the whole State Government is once more in the hands of the truly loyal.

Nothing is left to us but to apply to Congress for redress and help, and Congress will not be deaf to our prayer.

Congress will listen to our petition for an enabling act, permitting the truly loyal people to form a Government in accordance with justice, freedom and the inalienable rights of man."

## TEXAS.

### The Legislative Memorial for the Release of Jefferson Davis.

The following is the memorial to the President adopted by the Texas Legislature, asking for the release of Jefferson Davis:

*To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:*

The People of Texas, through their Senators and Representatives, deeply sympathizing with the misfortune of their fellow-citizen, Jefferson Davis, in his deprivation of those comforts which are found in the responses of loved ones around the domestic fireside, can only express to your Excellency the sorrow common to all the people of the Southern States at his continued confinement in prison, and the unfortunate circumstances which have thus far prevented his trial, if, indeed, he is a criminal.

In view of the fact that Jefferson Davis became the chosen leader of an unsuccessful revolution by the universal acclaim of the people of the States engaged in it—none participating more actively than the people of Texas, and none more willing to share the burdens of that revolution, or accept, in good faith, the determination of its issues—in view, too, of the fact that your Excellency has long since issued your Proclamation, declaring the restoration of peace throughout all the States; and in view also of the enlightened progress which, at this day, marks the onward march of the American people, the longer confinement of Jefferson Davis is, in the opinion of your memorialists, believed to be in violation of the spirit of the age, and of the promptings of Christianity. *Have not the demands of justice already been reasonably satisfied?* "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord." Is the vindication of the national power still further necessary? Has not the sword terribly accomplished the work? "A land reddened with blood—homes devastated and desolated—cities and towns with little left but blackened, broken and empty walls—fields once rich with harvests and crops, now silent, waste and barren—are sufficiently eloquent for that purpose." Visit not further punishment upon the person of him whose pardon we earnestly entreat. The dark clouds of war which for four years enveloped our beloved country, have passed away. We anticipate much from the wise and prudent administration of your Excellency. May we not entertain the hope that Jefferson Davis will be permitted to breathe once more the atmosphere of freedom—that he will be again restored to that people who, *having rejoiced with him in a period of prosperity now sorrow for him in the hour of adversity?*

As the crowning act of magnanimity of the great and chivalrous people whom you represent, release the prisoner, *so that the last vestige of animosity between the two sections of our common country may be removed,* and then the thrilling notes of gladness will accompany the magic voice of peace.

This we ask in the name of the people of Texas.

### Northern Enterprise in the Southern States.

The Mobile *Times* in its issue of Sunday, Nov. 25, publishes the following:

"We shall in a few days be able to place before our readers the charter of a powerful association of capitalists from the very heart of abolitionism, organized for the purpose so often and so strenuously advocated by us, of making large advances to Southern land owners on the plan of the Credit Immobilier of France, and with a view to secure the management and disposal of the crops.

Such an association would—no matter where it springs—do more toward practical reconstruction than all the constitutional amendments, or proffers of negro equality ever devised. We have said, and still insist, that of all the races ever proposed as fit to invite among us, we prefer the American—nay the Yankee himself. We ask for no better stock to populate the South than that Yankee himself, and from the moment he shall have deposited in the furrow, watered by the sweat of his brow, the seed which must fructify and supply the bread of his family, we are ready to admit him to all the franchises—poor as they are—which the South ever hopes to enjoy.

When a poet said that a man's country is where his heart first beat with love, he should have added that it is also where his interest binds him, and it is that feeling, becoming more and more refined as family ties add their charm to material inducements, which threw in the ranks of the Southern armies the tens of thousands of brave Northern men who laid down their lives in defence of what were then the constitutional rights of sovereign States.

We want them in our midst, with even their worst prejudices, if they will but bring with them that stubborn and persevering spirit before which at last the brilliant heroism of the South finally fell exhausted—though not vanquished.

We want their energy, their capital, and the benign influence of Southern society, combined with the balmy atmosphere of the Southern clime, will soon assimilate their nature to our own.

Then, and not until then, will harmony and peace be restored to our land."

### Fatal Affray Among Colored People in a Church.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* states that on Monday evening last a desperate affray took place in the colored people's Church in Hamilton, O., in which one man was killed and several others injured. The colored people had gathered for the purpose of holding a festival for the benefit of the minister in charge, and everything passed off quietly until about 10 o'clock, when a crowd of drunken rowdies, all colored, pushed the doorkeeper aside, entered the room with cigars in their mouths, evidently intending to break up the meeting. They refused to pay for their admission at the door when requested to do so; stood upon the pews; hissed the speakers, and, to add to the confusion, turned over the stove, thereby threatening the building with fire.

Indignant at such proceedings, a number of the more resolute members undertook to eject them from the premises. A fight followed, in which the leader of the gang, Sam. Cooper, was fatally stabbed in the side. They beat a disorderly retreat, but not before they had seriously injured several who were defending their lawful rights. Much excitement prevailed on the following day. The Coroner was holding an inquest, while a number on both sides have been arrested and lodged in jail.

### Murder of a Woman in Portage County, Ohio.

The Cleveland *Leader* of Tuesday has the following: "A terrible murder was committed near the village of Magadore, on the line between Summit and Portage Counties, Monday morning last. From a gentleman who was in the city yesterday, from Akron, we have obtained the followed particulars:

It was reported that a Mrs. Musson had put in circulation various rumors discreditable to the character of a Mrs. Roofe and her daughter, living in Magadore. Whether there is any foundation for them we are not informed, but a son of Mrs. Roofe, a young man about nineteen years of age, became greatly incensed at Mrs. Musson on this account, and on Monday morning, taking a gun with him, he went to her residence. Her children state that he pursued her about the house for some moments, and finally shot her, killing her instantly. He fled immediately, and up to the time our informant left he had not been arrested. Officers have gone from this city to assist in securing the murderer, if possible. He served three years in the Twenty-ninth Ohio Regiment, and is said to be a desperate character. Mrs. Musson was a sister of John Butcher, of Akron. Great excitement prevails upon the subject throughout the neighborhood."

### Valuable Masonic Jewels Stolen.

The Newark *Advertiser* states that on Wednesday last the iron safe belonging to St. John's Lodge of that city was opened by picking the lock, and the ancient jewels, consisting of the Masonic insignia made of solid silver, were stolen. Their pecuniary value was the least part of the loss, since they had a historic interest and peculiar associations which were prized by the members of the Lodge far beyond any estimate of their worth that could be made in money. They are said to have been 104 years old, and were used by Gen. John N. Cummings, who was Master of the Lodge before the Revolution. During the war they were loaned to the Army Lodge at Morristown, presided over by Washington, and were also used on the occasion of initiating Gen. Lafayette into the brotherhood of Masons. The circumstances of the robbery indicate that it was perpetrated by some one familiar with the place, and some unworthy member of the fraternity is suspected of being the guilty party.

### Opposition to the Enforcement of a Tax Law.

Some excitement has been created at Montclair, N. J., as we learn from the Newark *Advertiser*, by a notice from the Township Collector that in cases of delinquent taxes a levy will be made on goods and chattels, if any, and if not, upon the body of the delinquent. A meeting has been held, and the conduct of the Collector (Mr. C. B. Morris) denounced as unkind, unneighborly and unchristian, and an attempt to enforce an odious law, long a dead letter. Resolutions were adopted to this effect, and also asserting that they will oppose the enforcement of the law, and in every way—socially, politically and morally—discountenance the Collector, and in no way contribute to his support or sustenance, and prevent others from doing so, and that they will employ counsel in the case.

### Funeral of William Snider.

The late William Snider, Esq., was buried in Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon last. He was widely known as a man of great intellectual genius, and the inventor of many valuable improvements in fine machinery. For a number of years he had charge of the engine and coining apparatus belonging to the United States Mint, and to his skill is in a great measure due the perfection to which such machinery has been brought. While connected with the Mint he acquired a high reputation for the correctness with which the weights and balances used in adjusting the coin were regulated under his care. He was the brother of the late Jacob Snider, recently deceased in Europe, where he was urging his claim for an improvement in fire-arms adopted by the British Government.

### Death of Hon. Salma Hale.

Hon. Salma Hale, of Keene, N. H., died in Somerville, Mass., on the 25th ult., aged 79 years. He was born in Alstead, N. H., and was for several years an editor in his native State. In 1818 he was chosen one of the representatives of New-Hampshire in Congress, and served one term—the period of the "Missouri Compromise," against which measure he took a decided part. He declined a reëlection, and devoted his spare hours to literary pursuits. He was awarded a prize of $500 offered by the New-York Historical Society for the best School History of the United States. This had an extensive circulation for a time, and was subsequently enlarged, for a library edition in two volumes. He translated and published other works.

### A Question of Color.

A young mulatto man made an application in the Probate Court in Cincinnati on Wednesday for a marriage license—taking the usual oath that "he knew no lawful objection," &c. The license set out that the intended bride was a colored woman, and after the applicant had passed out with it, he returned shortly and inquired whether it would make any difference if the woman was white, and stated that he believed she was. He was thereon notified that a license would not be issued for such alliance, and, feeling perplexed, said he would bring the lady along, that the officer of the Court might determine himself whether there was any visible admixture of African blood.

NEW NEWS-ROOM.—We understand that the New-York Associated Press will immediately establish a News-room in some location most accessible and convenient for our business men.

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

### The Provisions of the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution Examined.

### Reasons Why the Amendment Should Not be Adopted—A Substitute Proposed.

LETTER FROM HON. E. C. BENEDICT.

It being now highly probable that the pending Constitutional Amendment will not be adopted by three-fourths of the States, it is fit to inquire why it has been rejected. It has been so often said that if this were rejected worse terms would be offered to the South, that I venture to offer some reasons why the Amendment ought to be rejected, as well by the North as the South, and that a new amendment, more adapted to our situation, should be proposed by the present Congress, without delay.

I think it quite clear that the Southern people and their public men feel a deep and patriotic desire to have the whole country go on again in its high career of peace and prosperity. To this there are doubtless some exceptions, as there are also at the North. The great mass of the people of the North earnestly desire the same liberty, equality and fraternity, and are ready to meet our Southern fellow-citizens more than half way in reconciliation. Still, there are some, in high places as well as low, who seem to be full of hatred and all uncharitableness, and one seems almost compelled to think that they desire perpetual alienation.

It must not be inferred from the late elections that the people are for the pending Amendment, or for any particular measures of reconstruction. They desire, above all things, the earliest possible settlement of the controversy, on a basis of permanent security and amity. They have fully accomplished what they determined to do at all hazards at this election—to secure the strong ascendency for another period of two years, of the great party that conducted the country through its late struggle, and to overthrow once more the party that sympathized with our enemies and traducers, and vilified and endeavored to overthrow the Administration of the Government in the midst of war. The same Divine Providence that so often has aided us, has again visited our enemies with judicial blindness and covered them with confusion. The mere apprehension that the Democratic Party might be brought into power, which some considered probable, and the unfounded allegation that Mr. Johnson and others had joined that party, so excited the nerves of the patriotic masses as to make them blind to every other consideration except making the existence and strength of their own party impregnable. The result is before us, but now, as always before, our triumph has been over an adversary so powerful as to show us that we must be always vigilant and always discreet, if we hope to retain our ascendency.

REASONS WHY THE AMENDMENT SHOULD NOT BE ADOPTED NORTH OR SOUTH

1. A large portion (Mr. Greeley, 1 Am. Conf. p. 351, says two-thirds,) of the Southern people were opposed to secession. They were forced into it by unscrupulous leaders, while the United States were powerless to protect them. Who they were, it is impossible to tell, as they voted by ballot. They submitted in silence. Nothing could be more unlawful, cruel and revolting than to punish them indiscriminately because we cannot distinguish the innocent from the guilty. The making the exclusion from holding office to depend upon having at some previous time taken the oath of office, although the oath may have been faithfully kept, is amazing. The oath of office does not bind in law or conscience, except during the holding of the office. Neither is it in law or morals treason, or rebellion, for those who are surrounded and overpowered by a rebellious and treasonable Government *de facto*, to submit to it and give it aid and comfort. Had the true Government afforded them refuge and protection it would have been different. This cannot be better illustrated than by the black population. The Southern slaves, with few exceptions, adhered to the enemies of the Government, giving them aid and comfort. They were the body servants of the war; they drove the teams, they dug the trenches, they built the earthworks, they cultivated the plantations and the gardens and they took care of the women and children that the husbands and fathers might fight against the country. They were the mainstay of the war, without which it must have ended much sooner. Yet it would be atrocious to punish them for treason or to perpetuate their disfranchisement—for they were enemies by compulsion. So of the whites; the rebel authorities took special pleasure in hurrying into the ranks every man suspected of Union sentiments. What could the loyal millions do? Here and there one escaped to Northern safety and charity, but the masses could not combine to resist or to flee. There was no prophet there, armed with the plagues of an angry God, to lead them and to overwhelm their pursuers. If they did submit in silence—if as their only means of safety they did pretend to be rebels, shall we forget that many of them, unable to restrain themselves longer, burst into tears of joy at sight of the weather-beaten old flag that came to their relief, from a hundred battles? When patriotic kindness took them by the hand how easy it found the work of reconstruction!

Furthermore, for a whole generation they had been taught till they believed them, false theories of the Constitution, according to which their cause was justifiable. These theories during the rebellion were kept before the people, by the unscrupulous traitors who got up the rebellion, in a more one-sided form than before, averring the secession and separation to be already complete and permanent—a revolution.

WE NEED GUARANTEES.

2. All that we need are guarantees against future disturbance. Now it is remarkable that this Amendment contains nothing like such a guarantee. It does not allude to those political heresies that were the source of the rebellion, but is rather characterized by excitements to disturbance—punishing and ostracizing unjustly a large portion of the Southern community, at least no worse than their best neighbors.

3. The earliest heresy which led to the rebellion was the doctrine of paramount State allegiance. This Amendment declares who *are* citizens, but does not declare, as it should do, that all citizens shall owe paramount allegiance to the United States, and to no other nation, Government or State, and shall be protected by the United States in the rights of citizenship. This would have been a guarantee of great value.

4. The next heresy which led to the rebellion was the doctrine of secession and ultimate sovereignty in the States, with no right of coercion in the United States. The Democratic Party, North and South, holds this theory to-day, as they did under Pierce and Buchanan. Here we especially want a guarantee, and we can have it in no way except by inserting expressly and unequivocally in the Constitution the contrary doctrine—which has saved the nation. This would be a guarantee worth all others.

5. Denying the right to hold office for all

is a great, cruel and unusual punishment. If the Amendment had been prospective, instead of *ex post facto* and retroactive, which always shocks the moral sense; if it had declared to future generations what would be the consequence of going into treason and rebellion, instead of punishing without discrimination a portion—innocent and guilty together—for the past, it would have been a guarantee. It is now a dangerous exasperation—a just cause of irritation and indignation.

6. It puts off indefinitely the restoration of prosperity so necessary to the whole nation—it tramples upon liberty, equality and fraternity, the threefold cord which should now bind us together as one people. It practically subverts the existing loyal Governments of the Southern States and consigns those, already dreadfully punished communities, again to anarchy, and puts upon the people of those States the stamp of inferiority and degradation, when with proper guarantees the North should welcome them back to loyalty, equality and affection, to accomplish which should now be the glory of the great Party that has thus far saved the country.

### APPORTIONMENT.

7. It practically declares that representation should be according to population, but that in the South it shall not be so, unless they allow the blacks to vote, which they reasonably believe will put the political power of those States into the hands of the negroes. It is a perversion of language to say that it apportions representation according to voters. It is only a covert attempt to coerce the South to adopt universal negro suffrage. If it made apportionment according to voters, it would doubtless be adopted with great unanimity, and if it secured impartial, though limited suffrage, it would probably be adopted by three-fourths of the States, including a majority of the Southern States.

### DISQUALIFICATION.

8. It disqualifies from holding office every Southern man who has ever, even forty years ago, held office under the United States or any State—from a Justice of the Peace up to Governor or Senator—for all such have taken the oath of office. The Southern States have now in operation, fully organized loyal State Governments, with the proper officers of the States and of the United States—governors, legislators, judges, county and town officers, postmasters, collectors, all the officers of the Judiciary—of the internal and foreign revenue, and a large portion, perhaps four-fifths of them, have held office before. All such, on the adoption of the Amendment, are instantly out of office without any successors, and probably without any authority to appoint successors. When the news that the Amendment is adopted, reaches them over the wires, the postmaster may be compelled to close his office with the letters undistributed—the collector without completing the entry or clearance of a vessel—the courts to cease to act in the midst of their causes—and for want of sheriffs and marshals, criminals may be thrown back upon society by a general jail delivery. History would blush to record such an act of madness and folly, as the work of an intelligent and patriotic people.

### THE AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS, WHILE THE SOUTH IS EXCLUDED.

Great organic changes should be made in such manner as to be acceptable to the people and as equally and justly, if unwisely done. Generations must pass away, before this Amendment would be looked upon as anything else than an illegal act of oppression and arbitrary power, because the Southern States have not been consulted or represented as the Constitution requires in proposing it. By the Constitution, "the Congress" must propose an amendment by a two-thirds majority before it can be adopted. Much has been said about the present Congress being a lawful Congress, which may be passed over, while we are compelled to say that more than forty years ago it was decided by one of the ablest Courts in the United States, and has long ago become a part of the elementary law, that "if members of a body be unlawfully excluded by the other members, during such exclusion they are not a lawful board *for the purpose of making fundamental articles of the charter*." A Congress *de facto* may pass valid acts for the conducting the ordinary business of the Government, and a Congress once lawfully constituted may, notwithstanding unconstitutional acts on its part, or acts which even destroy its constitutional character, still perform routine legislation; but if it be not properly constituted, it is not a Congress for the purpose of making organic changes in the Constitution. No rule can be more reasonable or necessary—otherwise a majority might at any time exclude a minority, and proceed lawfully to revolutionize the Government.

### WHAT IS A CONGRESS?

Congress is a body of fixed constitutional and limited powers.

Now, what constitutes a Congress of the United States, according to the Constitution?

"*The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States*"—all the States.—*Constitution, Art. 1, Sec. 2.*

"*Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers*"—population, not voters.—*Constitution, Art. 1, Sec. 2.*

"*The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State.*"—*Constitution, Art. 1, Sec. 3.*

"No State, without its consent, shall be deprived *of its equal suffrage in the Senate*," not even by an amendment to the Constitution.—*Constitution, Art. 5.*

It is, then, quite clear that *all the States* are entitled to have each two Senators in the Senate, and members in the House in proportion to their population. This makes a Congress. They are all entitled to deliberate and discuss as well as to vote.

### ARE THE SOUTHERN STATES STATES?

This brings us to the question whether Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia are States within the meaning of the Constitution. If they are such States, they are entitled to representation. They were original colonies; they signed the Declaration of Independence; they were parties to the Articles of Confederation; they helped to frame and to adopt the Constitution, and they have had their constitutional representatives actually sitting in Congress, from 1776 to 1861, when the people of those States were overawed and coerced by an armed and dominant rebellion, wielding vast armies, and enforcing a tyrannical and desperate conscription, and they were not permitted for four years to elect officers under their lawful Constitutions and their body of unrepealed municipal law, and they had been more or less willingly driven into treason and to submission to that temporary rebellious Government, which they had no power to resist.

The rebellion was overthrown and utterly destroyed, and the people immediately proceeded to reorganize their State Governments; and the existence, course and final overthrow of the rebellion having made necessary certain changes in their Constitutions, conventions of the people were called, and new or amended Constitutions were adopted in full loyalty with the Constitution of the United States, nullifying the acts of secession, abolishing Slavery, repudiating the rebel debt, and requiring all officers to swear allegiance to the United States.

Immediately after these constitutional changes were made, State officers—executive, legislative and judicial—were elected and appointed, and the whole machinery of State government went into full operation, and Senators and Representatives in Congress were chosen. These State officers and members of Congress were not chosen during the rebellion, nor under the rebel government, nor by rebels, but after the rebellion had entirely disappeared. They were chosen by and under loyal Governments, established after the rebellion ceased to exist, by citizens in open and avowed loyalty to the Government, so far as the form and substance of their State Governments, and the professions and oaths of their people are concerned; and by their action as States the Constitutional Amendment of freedom was adopted which without them must have failed. The Courts of the United States were reopened and reorganized; the Post-office and the Revenue Departments were extended over them; their officers were nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and are now in full functional activity in those States. The Congress passed a law reestablishing the citizenship of all their people if it had been lost, (the Civil Rights Law,) and another law reconstituting the Circuits for the United States Courts, by a change of the Districts embracing all those States; and the Supreme Court declared them to be States by hearing in their turn the causes that came before that high tribunal from those States. And during the whole period of the rebellion, every Department of the Government declared, over and over again, that they were all States overborne by rebels, and the Admirals and Generals had published these declarations at the head of their victorious forces. Ask the people to-day whether by their elections they have declared that those States are not States—that there be twenty-six instead of thirty-six States—and they will all say that the thirty-six States are States indeed—and especially that the old thirteen States that are forever glorified in the thirteen stripes of the flag are still one and indivisible. How can it be, then, that they are not States? I know it is said that they were not represented in Congress during the rebellion. Some of them were, till the terms of their members, longer or shorter, expired; none were excluded. After that time no members presented themselves—none were elected. The tyranny of military usurpation would not permit any to be elected. Congress did not exclude any; the doors were open.

### THE PRESIDENT AND PROVISIONAL GOVERNORS.

I know it is also said that the action of those States in returning to their allegiance was influenced by Mr. JOHNSON—was, indeed, produced by his persuasion. Men in their right minds would never call a patriotic President a traitor, because he had persuaded misguided and defeated rebels and traitors to abandon their treasonable organizations, civil as well as military, return to their homes, and forswear their treason and rebellion. History will declare that it was an act of exalted patriotism, as well as profound expediency, and that its marvelous success is one of the wonders of statesmanship. Others say, with well-feigned indignation, that the President exercised a one-man power in appointing Provisional Governors. The Presidency is a one-man power by the Constitution, and can be nothing else.

But what did the Provisional Governors do? Nothing but preserve order, while the people, the loyal people, including those who had been loyal from the beginning, and also the people who by the proclamation of amnesty were restored to all their rights as citizens, amended and restored their State Governments in harmony with the new state of things, and in full loyalty to the United States. If a few influential citizens had appointed Provisional Governors—if the military commander had made the appointment—if the people had done what they did without any Provisional Governor—their action would have been equally valid. The work was the work of the sovereign people, and not of Mr. JOHNSON or the Provisional Governors. But the President had the power to do what he did as every President has done in making provisional appointments to perform the duties of offices suddenly vacated.

In the Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts, the whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania, the anti-rent rebellion in New-York, in all of which the power of the laws and the Constitution were for a while overborne in large sections, no one ever dreamed that, when the rebellion ceased, legislation was necessary to restore the insurrectionary districts to their normal condition under the Government. The executive and the judicial powers have always been sufficient to pardon, to restore and to punish. The same is true of all the rebellions in history.

It does not seem to me possible to doubt that those States are States. It does not seem to me possible that any sane man can think of subverting these State organizations, and, with them, what they have done, in their new Constitutions and by their Legislatures, in securing the great law of liberty, and thus consigning those States again to anarchy. It does not seem to me possible that any statesman can believe that, under our system, Congress has the power to subvert the State Constitution of any one State, much less of those old thirteen parental States, overthrow their civil order and drive them into political non-existence. Under what clause of the Constitution can it be done? They are States. Their now excluded members are chosen by constituencies entitled to be represented, and when Congress assembled in 1865 all were in equal constitutional right, and all who were duly elected, returned and qualified, were entitled to be sworn in, and of this each House is by the Constitution the sole judge as to its own members.

*Each House shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.—Constitution, Art. 1, sec. 5.*

### EXCLUSION OF MEMBERS.

Now what was done?

After a few weeks the two Houses adopted a joint resolution, having, so far as they were concerned, the force of law in the following words:

"No Senator or Representative shall be admitted to either branch of Congress from any of the said States" (the insurrectionary States they call them) "until Congress shall have declared such States entitled to such representation." This passed the House under the previous question, without allowing one word of discussion, and was subsequently passed by the Senate, thus repealing, for the time being, the constitutional rule and making a clear affirmative exclusion of all representatives from those States without any inquiry, in either House, as to the election, returns, or qualification of the members elect; and while that exclusion continues, according to the decision to which I have referred, (7 Sergeant and Raiole Rep. 517,) Congress is incompetent to act as a Congress for the purpose of changing the Constitution. Their acts in this regard are nullities, and if the Amendment should be adopted by three-fourths of the States it could hardly fail to become, in a very brief period, practically a nullity and a mere temptation to do what it is intended to prevent. A future President and Congress may declare it a nullity.

How much better, then, to rescind immediately the joint resolution of exclusion, and fall back upon the clear constitutional power, and let each House take up the cases of the Southern claimants and refer them to its own Standing Committee; and if there be any, and there probably are a very few, whose loyalty is unquestioned, admit these few and reject the others, thus practically declaring that a loyal man is better than a disloyal one, and establishing here and there, throughout the South, radiating points of patriotism and loyal patronage, which, by precept and example, would induce the people to choose for their representatives only such persons as would coöperate in the great work of amicable restoration of peace and prosperity.

### THE EXECUTIVE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

As to the powers of the President, I can hardly think there would have been any difference of opinion had it not been that peculiar causes, many of them imaginary, had wrought an angry feeling of alienation, amounting almost to personal hostility. All this should now be forgotten, and all should unite in keeping what we have, in saving what can be saved, in restoring what can be restored, and in reconstructing what requires reconstruction.

Our national system is complex and peculiar. The United States is one nation, and only one. It is governed by one Government, and only one. As the nation is but one, though divided into States, so the Government, in the responsible public sense, is only one, although it embraces the National Government and the State Governments, all of which are necessary to complete the Government of the United States. Without either of them the Government would be paralyzed.

The States have two functions: *First*, to make and execute the laws regulating the municipal affairs of the people, within the boundaries of the State, including their organic and functional duties as citizens of the United States; and *second*, as constituents, to choose many of the legislative and executive officers of the Government of the United States. These officers are chosen more or less directly by the people, who are the motive power which moves the whole complicated machinery, through State Constitutions, laws and officers. There must be State Constitutions to organize State Legislatures, which may make election laws, and provide State executive officers to enforce those laws, to conduct the elections, and to ascertain and declare the results. All these are officers of the United States, as well as of the States. They are all sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and are all in functional relation to the United States Government. They are a part of it, and necessary to its existence. Without them it cannot be preserved, protected and defended—it cannot go on. These do not, however, constitute the State or nation; States and nations are not such by virtue of their Constitutions and laws; these are but expressions of the will of the preexistent State or nation. The United States was a nation before it had a Government, a Constitution, or a legislative body, when, in 1775, WASHINGTON took command of its armies.

In the powers conferred upon the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments directly by the Constitution, these Departments are quite independent of each other. The idea that is sometimes put forth that all the powers of this Government are centered in Congress, is as pernicious as it is unfounded. When a Senator of the United States says that "the President is the servant of Congress," he betrays a lamentable ignorance of the nature of the Government. Each is elected by the people to perform constitutional functions with which the other has no right to meddle. In its own Department each is supreme. The President is as independent of the Congress as the Congress is of the President, each in its constitutional sphere. The executive power of the President is summarily expressed in the Constitution, in a few general sentences. First, "*The executive power is vested in a President of the United States.*" This is the executive power, not of Congress, but of the Government—a President not of Congress, but of the United States. Second, his oath of office: "*I will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States,*"—a most ample grant of power and an oath upon his soul to exercise the power—much more extensive than the oath of other officers "to support the Constitution." Third, "*He shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy;*" putting into his hand the ultimate executive force. Fourth, "*He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed,*" including the Constitution, which by the Constitution is made "the supreme law of the land." "*He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States.*"

While the legislative and the judicial powers are granted with specifications and limitations, the executive power has no specification and no limitation, except its own nature and its own purpose, to execute the laws and preserve, protect and defend the Constitution.

The executive power is thus left unlimited, because in abnormal times its exercise must spring out of, and be adapted to, emergencies which are as various and as capricious as the thoughts of men, and they could not be foreseen or provided for specifically in the Constitution. No practical systems of law are so perfect as to point out beforehand those eccentrical executive remedies which national emergencies sometimes dictate and justify.—*Blackstone.* It is under the responsible exercise of these powers that the acts of the Executive during the last five years are easily justified as constitutional and legal, however much some may have doubted their expediency. They were acts of executive power, and in the judgment of the President they were necessary to cause the laws of the United States to be faithfully executed, and to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution throughout the national domain. The military acts of the President during the rebellion are generally now conceded to have been legal, and justified by the emergency.

The unfitness of a large popular body like Congress to perform executive duty is very apparent. If Congress had taken upon itself the conduct of the war, as it might have done by getting up a controversy with the President—denying his one-man power, and teaching the people that he was a usurper, as the Democratic Party insisted that he was—the rebels, with their strong executive power, would have had the possession of the entire Government and nation in the first six months of the war. Congress has now toiled eight months of hard work and constant agitation on the reconstruction question, and has made no progress whatever.

When peace came, and civil order in the modes of peace was to resume its reign, there was not in the rebel States a civil officer of the States or of the United States—not one, high or low—not a governor, or sheriff, or constable, or inspector of elections—not a judge or legislator. Under the old Constitutions, which required all officers to swear to support the Constitution of the United States, not one had been elected or qualified in four years. The rebel Constitutions, and all the officers under them, had been swept out of existence. There was nothing left in those populous States but the people, and the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the body of unrepealed and unaltered laws of the States, made before the rebellion.

The functional activity of those people, through Constitutions and laws of those States, was now a constituent necessity of the United States—necessary to cause the laws to be executed, and to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States in those States, and it was a proper official executive duty of the President to set the State machinery in motion—a purely executive duty, which the circumstances devolved upon him alone. There was no one else to do it. Congress had nothing to do with it. It did not require Federal legislation, but State action. The President could not fail to consider that great characteristic and vital results of the peace might be lost if the old State Constitutions should be placed in the old hands which had sought to destroy them, as might easily have happened had he delayed action or declined to perform his duty in the premises. Many of those results were to be secured by State action alone. He could not fail to see that until they should resume action as States, it was quite impossible that they should do anything. They could not abolish Slavery, nor adopt the Constitutional Amendment, nor nullify the acts of secession, nor repudiate the rebel debts, until the State, as a State, was put again in motion.

The only practical and practicable mode in which the President could do this was to appoint a Provisional Governor in each of those States to get the machinery once more in motion. He could not go there himself, nor act by post or telegraph. Provisional Governments are the foundation of all Governments, and provisional officers—that is to say, officers temporarily acting in an emergency, in abnormal cases—are not a novelty. The world is full of them everywhere. They are as legitimate in their proper emergency as are the normal ones in their appropriate place. These provisional arrangements are solely for the purpose of helping into activity the normal Government, by whatever cause suspended. As soon as the normal State Government, under its Constitution, is in operation, the power of the Provisional Governors and the executive power of the President are exhausted, and the State Government, not the State, is reconstructed, as we call it. The constituent is in full, lawful, constitutional activity, and must itself choose its own representatives in both Houses of Congress—it must exercise its functions as one of the constituents of the National Government. It holds precisely the same relation to the National Government as any always-loyal State does, and it is the duty of each House to admit to their seats all regularly elected and qualified members.

But, under the circumstances through which the country has passed, it is the clear and solemn duty of each House to scrutinize closely the election and qualification of each newly-elected member, who shall present himself. They should neither admit nor reject, except as judges, after hearing and deciding.

Other changes might be made in this Amendment which would practically operate as guarantees of union and peace.

The punishment of a few great and guilty leaders by permanent exclusion from office, would be much more a guarantee than a multitudinous exclusion of innocent and guilty together, subject to the caprices of Congressional pardon. An equal and impartial suffrage for the whole country, as to officers of the United States, while the States should be left to regulate the suffrage as to their own officers, would relieve the suffrage question from the objection of putting the political power in some of the States into the hands of the blacks.

In the election of President, the intervention of electors has failed to answer the purpose intended. It is a cumbrous and complicated contrivance, giving opportunity for corruption, and in high party times the will of the people may be defeated. This has been done. The voters cannot exercise their own wisdom or conscience. They must vote for the candidates of their party. It connects inseparably two candidates, whose offices have no connexion. We cannot split the ticket. The sins of one candidate are visited on the other. While each should be free and rely upon his own speed and bottom, they are put in harness and carry unequal weight. It is better for each voter to vote for each officer.

I have framed an amendment by way of suggestion, which seems to me to avoid extreme views and to be likely to be acceptable to a large portion of the people.

### PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

### ARTICLE —.

SECTION 1. All persons now or hereafter to be born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are and shall be citizens of the United States, and of the States wherein they reside, and shall owe and bear true and paramount allegiance to the United States and be entitled to the protection thereof.

All male citizens of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who can read and write, and no other person, shall be entitled to vote in the election district in which they shall reside for all officers of the United States, which are or may hereafter be elective by the people, including the President and Vice-President of the United States, who shall hereafter be elected directly by the people, without the intervention of electors of President and Vice-President. The elections shall be by ballot, and shall take place on the same day throughout the United States, and the person having the highest number of votes for any office shall be elected to such office. In the election of President and Vice-President the person having the highest number of votes for either of these offices in any State shall be deemed to have received the vote of such State for such office, and within ten days after the result in any State shall have been ascertained according to law, the Governor of such State shall, by his proclamation, declare the whole number of votes given in such State for such offices, and the whole number given for each candidate, and who has received the vote of such State, copies of which proclamation, authenticated under the seal of the State, shall be sent to the Secretary of State, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chief-Justice of the United States, who shall, on the third Tuesday of January next after the election, openly, in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, proceed to ascertain from such proclamations, and declare who shall have been elected President and Vice-President for four years from the fourth day of March then next, which shall be ascertained as follows: The person having received the vote of any State shall be deemed and taken to have received in such State a number of votes equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such State shall be entitled in the Congress then sitting, and the person having the highest number of votes in the aggregate of all the States so computed, shall be declared to be elected. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State law be made or construed to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, or to deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers of persons entitled to vote for officers of the United States, to be ascertained by each decennial census of the United States.

SEC. 3. That no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, who shall hereafter engage in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or be guilty of treason, or who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall during the time for which he was elected to such office, or being an officer in the army or navy of the United States, with or without resigning his office or commission, has heretofore engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, nor shall any pardon remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. And the United States shall never assume or pay any debt or obligation heretofore incurred or hereafter to be incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. No State has the right to secede or withdraw from the United States, or to become independent of the United States, or to become annexed to or incorporated with any other nation, Government or State, but it shall be the right and duty of the United States to enforce obedience and conformity to the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof throughout the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

SEC. 6. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

I submit the subject to the careful and candid judgment of Congress and the people.

E. C. BENEDICT.

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## Suit Against an Express Company—When a Company is Liable for Damages.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has rendered the following decision, reversing the decision of the Milwaukee County Court, in the case of BOORMAN vs. the American Express Company, and deciding the case in favor of the Company. The suit arose out of damage to a violin belonging to the complainant, which the Express Company was transporting, and it is alleged, damaged in transportation:

*Boorman vs. the American Express Company. Opinion by Dixon, C. J.*

1. In an action against an Express Company for damage to goods in its care, alleged to have been caused by the negligence of its agents, it may deny the alleged negligence "on information and belief."

2. Such a Company may exempt itself by special contract from liability as insurer; or for the default or negligence of any person to whom the property may be delivered by it, for the performance of any act or duty in respect thereto, off its own routes; or for loss or damage of any package for over $50, unless the just and true value thereof is stated in the receipt, or upon any property not properly packed and secured for transportation; or upon any fragile fabric, unless so marked upon the package containing it; or upon any fabrics consisting of or contained in glass.

3. Where a receipt for the package, embodying such conditions, is shown to have been in the custody of the plaintiff, a due delivery of it to him, and his assent to its terms, are to be presumed; and it is for him to show that there was no such delivery, or no such assent.

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## SOUTH CAROLINA.

### Message of Gov. Orr—The Corps—The State Finances, &c.

We have already published a full abstract of the Message of Gov. ORR, of South Carolina, as received by telegraph. The following is a fuller summary of the document. The Message bears date Nov. 27, and opens thus:

Your annual assembling at the seat of Government has heretofore been the occasion of congratulation by the Executive upon the continued happiness, prosperity and improvement of the Commonwealth. I regret that no such greeting can be extended to you on the present occasion. We no longer hear the clash of arms nor the tread of hostile armies, and our people have escaped the scourge of that terrible disease which revels in the shocking carnival of death. While the general health has not been good, the virulence and malignity of disease have been mitigated, and a comparatively small fatality has visited the sick room. For these blessings our thanks are due the great Ruler of the Universe. In the depths of humiliation and contrition let us invoke Him to avert the evils that are upon us, to stay the hand of our persecutors, to turn away the wrath, and bring to nought the counsels of those who would oppress and destroy us, and to restore to us the happiness and prosperity of former years.

The toil of the husbandman has brought him a scanty return from his fields—the grain crop is alarmingly small—the cotton crop in many portions of the State will not suffice to furnish the means of supplying provisions—our population, white and colored, are abandoning their old homes and country, and are emigrating to strange places, where they can find bread. With the loss of labor, our farms must dilapidate, our fields remain untilled, our granaries continue empty, and our progress in developing the resources of the State must be arrested. The failure of the earth to make a generous return to the toil of the husbandman, causes the goods of the merchant to rest unsold on his shelves—and keeps the tool of the mechanic idle—the learning of the professional man useless. The political condition of the country—the intolerance of our conquerors—the proscription to which we are subjected, by those who should be our loving brothers, and who wield the destinies of this great nation—these evils intimidate capital, paralyze enterprise, disorganize labor, and destroy hope and confidence. The enormous tax on cotton discourages production, and aggravates the financial embarrassment of the people.

Never, therefore, in the history of the State, has a Legislature assembled under less favorable auspices, to provide for the wants of an impoverished and disheartened constituency.

But these extraordinary embarrassments must be met with wisdom, patience and courage, with energy and hope, and a manly resolve to subdue and overcome them. We must keep our population here—we must provide for their present necessities—we must stimulate our white population to go earnestly to work, and let them see that labor is honorable and idleness reprehensible. Entering a new year with this fixed determination, our fields will be better cultivated, and the next harvest time will find our garners well filled with the products of the soil. The staple crops will be more abundant, and the financial embarrassments of the people will, by consequence, be greatly relieved. Let us cherish hope and practice such industry as shall meet the fulfillment of these anticipations.

I, therefore, proceed to make such recommendations as will, in my judgment, promote the interest of our common constituency.

Gov. ORR then discusses at length the law giving the time for holding the District Courts and also the modifications called for in the criminal law. He then proceeds to discuss the

### JURISDICTION REMITTED BY THE MILITARY TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

The acts passed at the late extra session were transmitted to the military commandant of the Department of the Carolinas, at Charleston, and on the first day of October last, by General Orders, he remitted all cases in which the inhabitants of this State were concerned, civil and criminal, to the civil authorities. If equal and exact justice is meted out to all the inhabitants of the State by courts and juries—if the freedmen receive that protection of person and property which the laws guarantee them—we will not again be adjudged by Provost Courts and Military Commissions, and we will vindicate before the world our high sense of moral right by enforcing impartial justice, whether the suitor be humble or exalted.

*Experience will demonstrate the wisdom of your enactment authorizing negroes to testify in all cases. It takes away the impunity which bad men have long enjoyed, in tempting these ignorant people to perpetrate crime for the benefit of the tempters.*

*The result of the experiment at the late Fall Term of the Courts has been entirely satisfactory, and most of the freedmen who have been called to the witness stand, have manifested a highly creditable desire to tell the truth.* The extension of the privilege has had a salutary influence in encouraging and elevating their moral senses. Many of them appreciate their obligations to society, and readily assist in bringing to punishment evil-doers of their own color. They are invaluable to the productive resources of the State, and if their labor be lost by removal to other sections, it will convert thousands of acres of productive land into a dreary wilderness. For this reason, I have felt it to be my duty to discourage their migration. The short crops of the present year should stimulate the planter and farmer to renowed energy and enterprise. He will, however, find his lands of little value, if he cannot command labor to cultivate them. If the negro remain here, his labor must be made sufficiently remunerative to subsist and clothe him comfortably. Schools must be established to educate his children, and churches built for his moral training.

*The experiment of free labor, while it has not been entirely satisfactory, is far from proving a failure. Where the blacks have been adequately compensated and kindly treated, they have generally labored faithfully.* Suddenly relieved from the controlling will of others, and exempted from the compulsory labor which had through life been exacted from them, they have performed, during the present year, an amount of voluntary labor which may well excite surprise. The indolence of some and the improvidence of many, will doubtless cause them to undergo much suffering before they are educated fully to the necessity of constant and untiring labor, and to proper thrift and economy.

Humanity and sound policy unite in demanding that we should provide for the aged, the infirm and the helpless, and I therefore respectfully recommend the passage of an act making it incumbent on the Commissioners of the Poor to provide suitable buildings at the various District Poorhouses for their accommodation and to subsist them.

The Regents of the Lunatic Asylum have wisely and humanely made provision for the reception and treatment of insane colored patients, and the Commissioners of the Poor in the several districts should be required to make the same provision for their support in the Asylum as now exists for white pauper patients in that institution. The idiotic and epileptic may be well taken care of at the District Poor House.

### THE FINANCES OF THE STATE, TAXES AND THE BANK OF THE STATE.

The taxes levied under the Act of December, 1865, amount to $419,668 71. There has been paid into the

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| Treasury | $327,637 25 |
| Collectors commissions | 32,869 96 |
| Freedmen's returns unpaid, (principally capitation tax) | 21,319 07 |
| Jury tickets deposited by tax-collectors | 7,962 11 |
| Tax executions issued and in the hands of Sheriffs and balances due in hands of collectors | 29,780 32 |
| Total | $419,668 71 |

This estimate does not include executions issued by the Tax Collectors against persons who have failed to make returns, and who have been double taxed. The statement of the Comptroller-General is herewith transmitted for your information.

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|---|---|
| The entire revenue received into the Treasury from taxes, bills receivable registered and carried to cash and other minor sources is | $477,743 97 |
| There has been paid out by the Treasurer, on appropriations | 304,688 94 |
| Leaving in the Treasury a balance, on the 31st of October last, of | 173,055 08 |
| Subject to draft, of which sum there was in National currency | 73,245 35 |

The Treasurer has, in obedience to the Act of 21st of September last, "to provide for the redemption of Bills Receivable, issued by this State, promptly exchanged national currency for the Bills Receivable when presented. This will rapidly reduce the amount he held on 31st October. The undrawn appropriations, and such additional appropriations as may be made at the present session, must be paid principally in Bills Receivable, until the taxes for the fiscal year, commencing the 1st of October last, shall be paid into the Treasury, which payments should be required to be made by the Collectors as early as June next. If the General Assembly reënacts the clause in the Tax Bill of the last year, requiring that all taxes shall be paid in gold or silver, national currency, or bills receivable, and continues the authority to the Treasurer to exchange the bills receivable for national currency, there is no good reason why the value of the former should not be at par with the latter. The Comptroller-General estimates the appropriations for the present year at $302,710, which sum will be increased, if the recommendation hereinafter made, to provide for the payment of the public debt, should be adopted by you.

### THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Comptroller-General and Treasurer, pursuant to the requirement of the act of Sept. 21 last, prepared and forwarded me a statement showing the aggregate amount of the principal and interest, calculated up to July 1, 1867, on the stocks and bonds past due, which the act provided for funding, a copy of which is herewith communicated; and my proclamation has been issued, calling on these bondholders to fund their demands, conformably to the act. A contract has been made to have the bonds printed, and it is agreed that they shall be delivered here by Dec. 10, when the funding may be commenced. The amount reported as due, on July 1, 1867, by the Comptroller and Treasurer, is $1,210,802 85. Provision must be made, at the present session, to pay the semi-annual interest on this sum on Jan. 1, 1868. I transmit their statement herewith.

There was no provision made by the act to fund the interest now due on the stocks and bonds of the Fire Loan—the principal of the former redeemable in 1870, and the latter in 1868. The interest due on the 1st of October last, on stocks and bonds, was $68,390 53, and I recommend that authority be granted to fund the interest now due, and that which will accumulate up to the 1st of January, 1869.

The whole amount of the public debt, principal and interest, of this State, not including the debts contracted for, or on account of the war, was, on the 1st day of October last, $5,201,227 74. Of this amount, $484,444 51 is redeemable in 1868, and $318,159 25 in 1870.

The remainder of the debt (not including $310,000 already provided for by act of 21st September last, authorizing its funding) is redeemable from 1875 to 1890.

The interest on the whole (except the Fire Loan,) is provided for (if the holders of the securities will consent to fund it,) up to the 1st day of January, 1868, by which time it is hoped the State will be in a condition to promptly pay interest as it falls due. The statement of the Comptroller-General, showing the debt and the several periods when it falls due, is herewith communicated.

It is, however, eminently proper that some financial scheme should be now adopted to prepare the State to meet the principal of the debt as it falls due. If the interest is regularly paid on the debt, $100,000 annually set apart as a sinking fund for twenty years, invested in safe securities, yielding six per cent. per annum, the principal being further increased by the investment of the interest annually accruing, will accumulate the sum of $3,899,312, which will be nearly adequate to the payment of the entire debt then due, and I recommend that proper legislation be adopted at the present session to inaugurate this scheme.

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## A Touch of Southern Romance—A Lament Over the Good Old Days.

*From the Brandon (Miss.) Republican, Nov. 22.*

The time was when the honest old darkie got up and went to work at break of day, with a full stomach, good comfortable clothing on his back, good shoes on his feet, a heart as light and happy as the lark, and making the welkin ring with his merry songs. When the day's work was over he "laid down the shovel and the hoe," went to his comfortable log cabin, ate the wholesome supper furnished him by his kind old master, and then lighted his pipe, took down his banjo, and played, sung and danced until the bell rang for him to go to bed. Good, kind old master furnished him with everything necessary for his comfort, and as he had no cares he could sleep soundly. Alas! he cannot sing and dance with the same zest now. He has no old master to furnish him with food and raiment; no kind mistress to take care of him when he gets sick; no comfortable cabin to live in; no thick clothing to shield him from the storms; no banjo to pick, and his heart is so heavy he cannot sing and dance. Candidly, we have not heard of a real old fashioned negro frolic since the poor darkey was set free."

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## The Lac La Belle Disaster—Seizure of the Steamer Milwaukee.

We learn from the Detroit *Post* that the owners of the ill-fated *Lac La Belle*, which was sunk in St. Clair River on Friday evening, Nov. 23, have instituted proceedings against the steamship *Milwaukee*, laying their damages at $80,000. The latter vessel was libeled in the United States Court on Saturday morning, was seized by the United States Marshal, and is now at the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway dock in charge of the ship-keeper. It is probable, however, that her owners will give the required bonds and have her released, in order to enable her to perform her usual duties. Capt. PRATT, the agent of the Board of Lake Underwriters, has taken charge of the sunken steamer, and has dispatched the steamer *Heather Bell* to the place of the accident with a corps of workmen, with a view of clearing the wreck of as much property as possible, especially the furniture. Efforts will also be made to raise the sunken steamer, if such a task is deemed advisable on investigation. The American Express Company have sent an experienced diver on board the steamer, to secure, if possible, the sum of $25,000 belonging to them, which was in the safe of the sunken steamer.

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## Miss Charlotte Thompson as a Cotton-Grower.

CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, the actress, is rusticating at her plantation near Montgomery, and, it is said, aspires to the rank of Cotton Queen. The following note from her appears in the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*:

ESPIANZA PLANTATION,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Ala., Nov. 21, 1866.

EDITORS MAIL: My attention has been called to a notice in your columns of yesterday. There is one passage in the article that justice forbids me to slight, viz.: "She had a fine crop of cotton and corn, but owing to bad management, or worse, on the part of her agent, she has lost over $20,000." This is a cruel calumny on my late superintendent, who is, I believe, absent from the city. Mismanagement there undoubtedly has been, but the gentleman's honor and integrity have never been called into question. I am now staying at Espianza to organize my work people for the coming year, and rest awhile from my professional labors. 'Tis with surprise and pain I see the public journals of my adopted home making my domestic affairs a subject of street gossip.

Very respectfully yours,
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

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## Under the Old Flag.

A new line of steamers has just been started between Norfolk, Va., and Wilmington, Del., and on Tuesday last the Mayor, City Council and prominent citizens of the latter place visited Norfolk, on the occasion of the first trip being made, and they were received with suitable honors, one of the principal events of the day being a public dinner. At this the closing speech was made by Mayor JOHN R. LUDLOW, of Norfolk, who said:

GENTLEMEN: I have been under another flag, and have fought under it; but now, henceforth and forever, my banner is and shall be "the glorious Stars and Stripes."

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## Safes that are not Safe.

A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, states that the value of some of the large safes used for storing public records was illustrated at the Ohio State Capitol on Tuesday, when it became necessary to open one which had been in use for many years by prying a hole in the back. It was found that the entire rear wall of the safe consisted of only two thin sheets of iron, inclosing a layer of rotten bark, all of which yielded easily to a few strokes of a bar.

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# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## THE LORD BOND ROBBERY.

### Examination of Important Witnesses—The Affidavits of Hellen and Babcock—A Motion to Discharge the Accused Denied—Judge Dowling's Disposition of the Case.

A continued examination in the case of FRANK HELLEN and WM. B. BABCOCK, accused of being concerned in the Lord bond robbery, was held yesterday at the Tombs, before Justice DOWLING.

### TESTIMONY OF MR. H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

*Mr. Fahnestock* said: I am a banker; am member of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co.; have been associated with that firm between four and five years; it carries on its business in New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; the establishment in this City is at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets; I know Mr. J. A. Darling; he is Government clerk in the employment of the firm—that is, having charge of Government Securities, buying and selling the same; on the 17th of October my establishment bought a number of United States Seven-Thirty Bonds from Frank Hellen; I have met a brother of Mr. Rufus Lord; he has had several interviews with me respecting the stolen bonds without any formality; he urged once the necessity of examining the hand-bills; I cannot recollect the language; I told him that to examine every hand-bill would occupy a great deal more time than the ordinary business of the house; on the 17th of October, 1866, we bought from Frank Hellen a 7-30 bond, No. 1106, and on the 24th, same month, we purchased notes bearing Nos. 90, 101, 1099, and 1115 of $5,000 each; these notes, together with the bond, were sent to the Sub-Treasury, New-York, and converted into 5-20 bonds by our firm, and these are the same that I met in Washington on the 17th day of November; the chief clerk of the loan room of the Treasury Department called my attention to the fact that a number of 7-30 bonds received from us had been claimed by Mr. Rufus Lord, and he showed me four notes of the numbers I have mentioned; Jay Cooke & Co. did not have those bonds conveyed to Washington by Adams Express; I said to Mr. Barron we should be most happy to do what we could in aiding the recovery of his bonds, but it would be an endless trouble; Mr. Thomas Lord, at an interview one time, told me not to buy any of his bonds; it would take me about five minutes to consult the list when buying a bond.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Clarence A. Seward*—We bought the bonds from one man and sold them to another; I never saw Mr. Hellen in the office of Jay Cooke & Co., that is to know him, and until I went to Washington I never saw the bonds; I got 5-20s from the Sub-Treasury for them; there was no objection made to the title or regularity of these bonds; the house of Jay Cooke & Co. deal largely in these securities; when in Washington, at the Treasury Department, I did not know from whom Jay Cooke & Co. had received the notes referred to; they were payable; 7.30s pass current in that way usually; I never compared the list of stolen bonds; I have nothing to do with it; the house has always enjoined upon its clerks to look out for stolen bonds; if the clerk who bought the bonds from Mr. Hellen had carried out the instructions he would have notified him that the bonds had been stolen; I have no personal knowledge that any clerk ever notified persons offering bonds that they had been stolen; they might have done so notwithstanding; I have a personal knowledge that several of our clerks, Garland and others, obeyed the instructions alluded to; I converted the bonds into 5-20s on the 19th and 26th; I have never known the Government to pay bonds twice; it is not for me to say whether Mr. Lord will get his money or not.

*Re-direct*—I never warned the clerks against the purchase of these stolen bonds, specially; before the list was published Mr. Garland had in his hand a 7-30 bond which had been stolen; it was sent from our Philadelphia house and we sent it back there again; I know that intimation of the fact has been given to the authorities there, for an officer called on me afterward about it; I enjoined caution upon the clerks against the purchase of any of the stolen bonds through Mr. Garland.

*To Mr. Sullivan*—There is a suit now pending against our house to recover the value of two or three bonds alleged to have been stolen from Barrow; this suit was commenced before the purchase of the bonds from Mr. Hellen; the fact of a suit having been brought did not induce us to use any extra vigilance.

### TESTIMONY OF JAMES A. GARLAN.

I hold the position of Government Clerk in the house of Jay Cooke & Co.; have been with the house four years, and in the New-York office since the 4th of March last; know Frederick Hellen in the way of business; had business with him on the 17th of October; purchased of him a seven-thirty bond of the August issue; on the 22d of October purchased of him $20,000 in seven-thirty bonds, but do not recollect the number of the bonds; think they are correct as stated in my affidavit.

*Mr. Stewart*—If he is not able to state the number from memory, how can the accused be charged with criminality in the transaction?

*The Court*—Let the witness answer according to his recollection. If the defence admit the affidavit the cross-examination can go on; if not let the direct examination proceed.

*Mr. Stewart*—He cannot remember.

*The Court*—Let the District-Attorney test that point.

*Witness*—The numbers given in the affidavit were stated from memoranda, not from memory; have seen copies of the printed list of bonds stolen; saw it prior to the purchase of the bonds from Hellen; the numbers on the bonds were compared and checked off in the list; was requested to compare the numbers of bonds offered for sale with the list; the word "irregular," as used by brokers as applied to bonds, means those that are not of good delivery in the street; cannot say how often I have examined the printed list; should think one hundred times prior to the 17th of October; did not have occasion to examine the bonds at the time of their purchase from Hellen; paid Hellen the market price, and did not examine the printed list at the time of the purchase; if a person should come in with six bonds and offer them for sale, it would take two or three minutes to compare them with the list.

*Cross-examination*—I do not remember the time of day the purchase was made; a number of bonds were purchased on the same day; did not put any particular mark on the bonds bought of Hellen; do not remember of taking their numbers; there is a book containing the numbers of all bonds purchased on that day; the entries are made by clerks, whose sole business is to do it, not by me; when I purchase bonds I put them in a drawer, and they are taken out and registered; that is all I know about them; the bonds purchased from Hellen were put in this drawer with others; cannot say that the numbers given in Court were the numbers of the bone bought of Hellen; do not recollect of looking at the numbers of the bonds at the time of the purchase; have not seen these bonds to my knowledge since they were placed in the drawer on that day; the cashier made the checks; am one of the purchasing clerks of the house; the house had bought bonds, said to have been stolen from Mr. Lord, prior to the purchase from Heller; knew this only from the fact of a suit being brought against the house in relation to the bonds; the bonds were sent to Europe, not returned to Mr. Lord; a telegram giving the numbers of the stolen bonds, received in Washington, was sent from that place to the house, and came into my hands; did not take the numbers given in the affidavit from the telegram; have a recollection, independent of a memorandum, of purchasing a $10,000 bond of Hellen; do not remember that any one was with Hellen at the time of the purchase; Hellen sold different kinds of securities to the house; there was nothing peculiar about this special transaction; no particular clerks take the securities to the Sub-Treasury Office; they are usually taken in large packages; I came from Washington.

*Re-direct*—A ticket was placed in the drawer having on it the name of the party from whom the bonds were purchased, the date and market value; the ticket was probably thrown away; have other printed lists, beside the one mentioned, in the office; I look over all the lists that come into the office.

*Mr. Bedford*—The case is here rested for the prosecution.

*Mr. Sullivan for defence*—He said he would like to cross-examine Capt. Jordan, because in a conversation with Hellen the Captain said he asked the question of Heller when he got the bonds he sold to Jay Cooke & Co. and stolen from Mr. Lord. He did not desire it to be understood that the counsel admitted that the bonds alluded to were stolen.

*The Court*—Did not understand that the admission was so made.

The Court here informed the prisoners that they were about to be examined on the charge of felony, and that they were at liberty to answer or not the questions concerning it.

### THE AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM B. BABCOCK.

Bobcock said he was 42 years of age, was born in Rhode Island, resided at No. 116 West Forty-third-street, was a speculator by profession, and pleaded not guilty to the charges preferred against him.

### THE AFFIDAVIT OF FRANK HELLEN.

Heller testified that he was 24 years of age, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, was a broker by profession, and not guilty of the charge. He also said, "I received bonds of William B. Babcock, sold them to Jay Cooke & Co.; received Jay Cooke & Co.'s check for the bonds, and handed the money immediately after the transaction to William B. Babcock; I had no knowledge of the bonds having been stolen, or that [illegible]; I do not know [illegible] received from Babcock [illegible] bonds stolen from Mr. Lord or those mentioned in the complaint."

*Mr. Seward*—He would like, before making a motion, to inquire of the District-Attorney on what grounds he relied for holding Mr. Hellen?

Mr. BEDFORD replied that from the evidence elicited there was [illegible] to hold the prisoner in [illegible] on the guilt [illegible] tain whether [illegible] on the charge named in the complaint.

Mr. SEWARD then said he would like to have the District-Attorney state on what ground did he suppose that HELLEN was guilty of the crime of receiving stolen goods.

Mr. BEDFORD [illegible] evidence received [illegible].

Mr. SEWARD [illegible] on the ground [illegible] a receiver of [illegible] with reference to [illegible] the goods [illegible] parties having [illegible] another party [illegible] HELLEN, that [illegible] was guilty. [illegible] made by [illegible] bonds of Mr. [illegible] to law to [illegible].

Mr. STEWART [illegible] a similar motion [illegible] grounds [illegible].

Mr. BEDFORD [illegible] on the point [illegible] not apply to [illegible] well-known [illegible] in which a thief [illegible] was convicted.

Judge STEWART urged that sufficient testimony had not been adduced [illegible] the prisoners.

The Court decided not to grant the motion.

Mr. STEWART then desired to call the attention of the Court to the question of bail. He knew that the public of New-York watched the proceedings with much interest, and [illegible] case should be made out against a man before he should be deprived of his liberty. [illegible] people announce [illegible] one of the rights of [illegible] enough to make out a *prima facie* case [illegible] ment of an [illegible] bail should [illegible] the Court to [illegible] and the nature [illegible]. If the evidence [illegible] should be [illegible] should be allowed [illegible].

Ex-Gov. LOWE, of Maryland, made a motion to discharge HELLEN, [illegible] probable cause [illegible]. It was a stain [illegible] he was a [illegible] save his client [illegible] tion. It was [illegible] man did not [illegible] of the transaction [illegible] istrate, but [illegible] suspicions [illegible] ruined. It w[illegible] Had he said [illegible] ceived these [illegible] ed him at once [illegible] ing that innocent [illegible] and he hoped [illegible] among the innocent [illegible] not know wh[illegible] had said that [illegible] bonds, but [illegible] Boston and [illegible] fact that the [illegible] land. He [illegible] guilty knowledge [illegible] gued that the [illegible] bonds, as given [illegible] stolen. After [illegible] business transaction [illegible] he closed by [illegible] received, the [illegible] HELLEN could [illegible].

Mr. SULLIVAN [illegible] release of HELLEN.

### DECISION OF THE COURT.

The Court, in rendering a decision, briefly referred to the connection of the [illegible] with the transactions, and [illegible] at the time [illegible] view could [illegible] commission [illegible] enormous amount [illegible] was probable [illegible] dered BABCOCK [illegible] HELLEN to b[illegible]. The counsel [illegible] amount would [illegible].

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## THE CASTLE GARDEN EMIGRANT DEPOT.

### Complaints of Southern Planters and Their Agents—Difficulties in the Way of Employers—Alleged Impolitic Exclusion at Castle Garden.

Very early last year the demand in the Southern States for [illegible] planters and their agents to this City to treat with the emigrants arriving daily. At this time Castle Garden Depot was [illegible] the contrary, [illegible] cure the help they sought. In 1865 they were able to secure [illegible] directly or through agencies here, [illegible] opened with [illegible] the South, and [illegible] throughout the [illegible] willingness to [illegible] to make contracts [illegible] were offered to [illegible] favorable state [illegible] agents made [illegible] Castle Garden [illegible] were increased [illegible] January, or [illegible] month, contracts [illegible] with the emigrants [illegible] secured employment, as follows: In Mississippi, 68; in Virginia, 76; in Tennessee, 116; in Arkansas, 69; and in Florida, 32. The making of these contracts was carefully supervised by Mr. Casserly, the Superintendent of the depot, always, he claims, with an earnest desire to the benefit of the emigrant. To give an idea of the character of these contracts, we condense the terms of one, as follows:

Nathan B. Holland, from Hernando, De Soto County, Miss., on the 5th of January contracted with 26 males and 10 females, the former to receive $175 per annum, the latter $100 per annum, with board, washing and lodging—the wages and sustenance to begin with the day of contract; no charge for transportation, and at the end of the year each male to receive one-half of an acre of cotton land.

Mr. Casserly speaks of these gentlemen as being unexceptionable in their bearing, and, as far as it was possible for him to ascertain, acting fairly and to the letter of their contract with the emigrants. The terms offered by them were sufficiently inviting to induce many of the emigrants, both male and female, to go South whose intention it had been to follow the more swollen current westward. It was frequently stated by both principals and representatives, after concluding contracts of a kind similar to that above given, that as soon as it was known throughout the South that good labor could be secured in this way, every planter would make certain to procure it. The matter seemed to be working in this manner harmoniously enough, principals and accredited agents being admitted to the depot where the contracts they made were carefully supervised, and the applications from the Southern States were increasing daily in numbers, when on the 26th day of January the Commissioners of Emigration, at a meeting of that Board, passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That no person requiring laborers shall be permitted in Castle Garden for the purpose of making contracts regarding the hiring thereof; and no person shall be permitted in Castle Garden for the purpose of hiring or employing emigrants; and that all such business shall in future be done in the Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange attached to the Castle Garden.

As the passage of this resolution was followed by the complete exclusion of all persons seeking to contract for labor, whether as principals or agents, except without the limits of the depot, the emigrants did not avail themselves of the Intelligence Office at the gate, but passed out into the City, and were gobbled up by the swindling agencies in waiting for them. So numerous were the complaints upon all sides as to the impropriety of the above ordinance, that on March 8 it was modified by the following:

*Resolved*, That principals properly recommended, seeking to employ laborers, be permitted to enter Castle Garden, in order to communicate with emigrants for that purpose, until further orders of the Castle Garden Committee.

This still shut out all agents, however accredited, and has so fettered the forwarding of laborers South that the contracts now made are few and unimportant, and these by outside agencies unsubjected to supervision of any kind.

It is claimed in explanation of this action of the Castle Garden Committee that it was done in defence of the emigrant, who was in some instances carried South and illy fed and housed, contrary to the terms of the agreement; but it does not appear that this abuse of contract occurred sufficiently often to warrant the wholesale exclusion resorted to. In support in some degree of their action in this matter, however, is the fact that complaints of a similar character to those of which the Commissioners of Emigration complained did also reach the American Emigration Company from laborers sent South by them, but, as in the previous instance, in no important number. Mr. Williams, the agent of the American Emigration Company, at No. 3 Bowling-green, confirms what has been above stated as to the bad policy now guiding the action of the Commissioners in this respect, and points to the falling off of the Southern demand for labor in proof—a falling off in the demand entirely owing to this exclusiveness.

If further evidence were wanting to show that this matter wants immediate investigation and remedy, it is to be found in the comments of Southern newspapers on the subjects, one of which—the Charleston *Courier* of the 26th inst., writes earnestly and in an aggrieved tone upon the subject. By that journal, however, injustice is done to Mr. Casserly, the Superintendent at Castle Garden; he is charged as being the sole difficulty in the way of ready communication between the employers and the laborers. This, to those who know Mr. Casserly's position, will be recognized at once as an unfair thrust at him. He is simply the Superintendent of the *Depot* and subject to the control and direction of the Board. Its resolutions are the laws which govern his action; in the making of these he has no say. He states in his own defence, that until the passing of the resolution of Jan. 26, he gave at all times ready aid to Southern gentlemen or their representatives, as all who met him at the department will testify. He is not an advocate of the exclusion from Castle Garden complained of, but on the contrary believes that the interest of both employer and laborer can be best secured where the contracts are supervised by the departments as they were prior to the passage of the resolution.

### Church of the Holy Innocents.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The City item in the New-York Times of Nov. 29 is not incorrect, but imperfect. The chapel occupied by the parish of the Holy Innocents, of which Rev. Dr. Elmendorf is Rector, has been sold, and the vestry intend to erect a permanent edifice on lots on Forty-first-street in the coming Spring. The congregation will meet until the completion of the new building at the Harvard Rooms, corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street.

## POLICE COURTS.

### The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

DISHONEST PORTER.

Henry Scott, of No. 209 Hudson-street, has had in his employ for the past four months a colored man named William Clark, who acted as a porter. During this time, small lots of lace curtains, tablecloths and similar articles, were being constantly missed from the store, until the aggregate loss was estimated at $300. Detective Field, of the Fifth Precinct, was informed of the facts, and he coincided with Mr. Scott in suspecting Clark as the probable thief, and at once proceeded to arrest him. When taken to the Station, Clark made a clean breast of it, and confessed his guilt, but stated that it was his first offence. The detective succeeded in obtaining pawn-tickets representing nearly one-half of the stolen property, which was duly recovered, as was the remaining moiety at the residence of the prisoner, in rear of No. 157 West Twenty-ninth-street. On being arraigned before the Court, Clark was held for trial, and locked up in default of bail.

DRIVING CATTLE.

Annis G. Underhill was arrested yesterday morning by the Third Ward Police, on a charge of driving cattle through the streets, in violation of the health ordinance, which, being fully proved, the magistrate fined the prisoner $10, which being paid, Underhill was discharged.

### Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

On Thursday morning, as Patrick McConnell was passing through West Thirty-fifth-street, and when near the Seventh-avenue he dropped a package of money, containing $300 in United States notes, from his overcoat pocket. He did not miss it, however, until about an hour afterward, when he retraced his steps with the hope of recovering it again. He made inquiries of every person he met on the way, but without success, until finally he ascertained from some boys who were playing in the street that a little fellow named Henry Murray, who lived near by, had been seen to pick up the package, and, they believed, had given it to his mother for safe keeping. With this information McConnell went to the nearest Police Station, when an officer was sent to the boy's house, No. 293 West Twenty-seventh-street. Here inquiries were made of both mother and son, but they denied having ever seen or heard of the money. A diligent search through a bureau in the bedroom, however, soon established the falsity of their statements, for the stolen money was found and brought to light. A full confession was then made, in which the boy acknowledged that he did find the money, and gave it to his mother, who secreted it. The guilty pair were arrested and conveyed before the Magistrate, who committed them for examination in default of the required bail.

ASSUMING ANOTHER MANTLE.

A middle-aged man, answering to the name of James Smith, was arrested yesterday, upon a charge of theft preferred against him by Mr. Oliver E. Crandell. The complainant's story is, that he is stopping at the Bull's Head Hotel in this City; that on Thursday morning, after breakfast, he went into the reading-room, and there remained for a short time, after which he arose and went out to take a walk. He had not gone far, however, before he discovered that he had left the cape of his overcoat behind him, and believing it possible that it might have dropped from his person in the reading-room, he turned back to see. As he neared the hotel he met Smith coming out with the missing article in his possession. The accused was committed by Justice Dodge for examination in default of bail.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Important Decision—Criminal Trials—Change of a District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judges Nelson and Benedict.

*The United States vs. John Maxson.*—This case came up on a motion to quash the indictment. The accused was convicted of a larceny at the Navy-yard, alleged to have been committed in December, 1863. In the Spring of 1865 the Southern District of New-York was divided, the Eastern District having been formed. This indictment was afterward found, and this motion was made to quash it, on the ground that under the sixth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, the Court had no jurisdiction to try the case. The question was deemed of importance enough to be heard before the full Bench, and the Court has granted the motion to quash.

The following is the opinion of the Court:

Nelson, C. J.—The indictment in this case charges the defendant with stealing personal property of the United States, within the Navy-Yard in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., a place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government, with some qualifications not material. It was found before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New-York in the December Term, 1865, and has been transferred to this Court for trial. This Eastern Judicial District was defined and organized under an act of Congress Feb. 25, 1865. The offence, therefore, as will be seen, was committed within the old Southern District of New-York, from which the present one was taken; and the question presented is whether or not the defendant was rightfully indicted in this District, or can be tried within it. The sixth amendment of the Constitution of the United States provides that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial Jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law." The argument in support of the jurisdiction is that if the district is ascertained by law before the trial the amendment is sufficiently complied with. We think this interpretation is not in accordance with the fair import of the terms of the provision; nor would it meet the grievance it was intended to remedy, viz.: the formation of a district after the offence was committed to suit the will or caprice of the law-making power.

According to the very words of the amendment there must be a "speedy trial" by an "impartial jury" of the State and district in which the crime was committed, which district (the one in which it was committed) shall have been previously ascertained by law; that is, previous to the commission of the offence. This question was somewhat discussed by counsel and Court in The United States vs. Dawson, (13 How. 467,) though the point was not necessarily involved.

We think we hazard nothing in saying that the above view of the amendment is in accordance with the general opinion of jurists and the profession, since its adoption, and with the reasons that led to it.

Another point was made which it may be proper to notice, and that is whether the phrase "personal property of the United States" comes within the words "personal goods of another," as used in the sixteenth section of the act of 1790, under which this indictment is found. We entertain no doubt but that it does, and might constitute the subject of the offence charged.

The motion to quash the indictment is granted.

For the United States, Mr. Silliman; for defendant, Gen. Pratt.

*The United States vs. John R. Marsden.*

*The United States vs. John McDermott.*

These were cases involving the same point, and similar orders to quash were entered.

### Verbal Agreements—Partnership in the Photograph Business.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

*Leighton Pine vs. Marcus Ormsbee.*—This action was brought to settle the rights of the parties who were formerly connected in business, under the style of Ormsbee & Pine. The plaintiff claimed that this connection was a copartnership, which was formed by a verbal agreement, on the 16th of January, 1865, by the terms of which he was to be owner of one-half of the stock, fixtures and other property of the photographic establishment recently conducted at No. 411 Broadway. It appears that in October, 1864, Pine was employed by Ormsbee in the business of taking views in the Central Park and elsewhere, and was to receive one-third of the gross proceeds of that department of the business as a compensation for his services. On the 24th of November, 1864, he agreed to take the general charge of the whole business, and receive one quarter of the proceeds after deducting the expense of frames and coloring of pictures.

The plaintiff alleged that this agreement was superseded on the 16th of January, 1865, by an agreement which made him an equal partner with Ormsbee for five years, and gave him one-half of all the stock and fixtures. This was positively denied by Ormsbee. The agreement was never reduced to writing, although several propositions were exchanged between the parties.

It was admitted that the name of Ormsbee & Pine was used in several places; that it was painted on a wagon and printed on the photographs and lists of views, and that these facts alone would have rendered both parties liable as partners to creditors; but it was claimed that a different rule prevails in an action between the parties, the question here being one of the intention of the parties themselves at the time the agreement of Jan. 16 was alleged to have been made.

The business not having returned the large profit that was expected, a settlement was had between the parties on the 16th of January, when Pine received a small sum in full, discharging Ormsbee and giving him a receipt to that effect.

Special issues were ordered as follows:

*First*—Was there a partnership existing between the parties in January, 1865.

*Second*—If yes, what were the terms and conditions thereof?

The trial occupied four days, and the Jury rendered their verdict, answering the first issue affirmatively, and the second by declaring the agreement of Nov. 24 to have been a partnership existing in January, 1865, by which Pine was entitled to one-fourth of the net profits of the business from Nov. 24, 1864, to Jan. 16, 1865.

Mr. Shea and Mr. Rogers for plaintiff; Messrs. Shaffer, Emerson & Goodrich for defendant.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Hon. J. W. Gilbert.

*Poppenhizer, Executor, vs. Penzel.*—This was an application for the appointment of a receiver of the effects of a limited partnership. The facts in the case are that William Shichen, a wealthy gentleman of New-York, formed a limited partnership and became the special partner in it with defendant, Penzel, and by a stipulation contributed $20,000, and Penzel contributed his machinery, &c. The business was to be the manufacture of woolen goods, and, by a stipulation in the partnership articles, it was provided that in case of the death of the special partner his capital should remain in the partnership for the time limited, viz., five years. Within seven or eight months after the partnership was formed Mr. Shicken was struck down by a sun-stroke and died, and it is claimed in the application that this *ipso facto* dissolved the partnership, notwithstanding this stipulation in the articles. Judge Gilbert rendered the following decision:

I. The acts of Mr. Shichen, which the defendant contends converts the limited partnership into a general one, I think did not have that effect. None of the capital of the special partner was withdrawn from the firm, nor was any alteration made in the capital or shares, or in the name of the business thereof. The transactions were simply purchases of property by the partnership, by means of advances of money and credit made by Mr. Shichen. He thereby became a creditor of the partnership, and the latter became the owner of the property purchased. Such acts do not contravene either the letter or the policy of the statute; on the contrary, the seventeenth section of the act expressly authorizes them, and secures to the special partner the same rights as to any other creditor. The case of the Bank vs. Gover, 5 Hill, 309, is not in point upon the facts. Beside, the case was decided in 1843, and at that time the statute did not contain the authority referred to. That was introduced by the amendatory act of 1857. (Citizens' Bank vs. Tredwell, 34 Bart., 553.)

II. The death of Mr. Shichen worked a dissolution of the partnership. The statutes make two things essential to the continuance of a limited partnership after the death of either of the partners. 1. The articles of partnership must specify that the partnership shall be continued by the survivors. 2. The assent of the heirs, or legal representatives, to the continuance thereof must be given in which case they may succeed to the "partnership rights of such deceased partner and continue the business the same as if such partner had remained alive." The partnership articles in the eighth clause provide for a continuance of the partnership at the option of the special partner in case of the death of the general partner by an agent to be employed at the expense of the estate of the deceased, and in the ninth clause it is provided that in case of the death of the special partner the special capital contributed by him shall remain for the benefit of his representatives, and the business continued until the expiration of the term.

I am of the opinion that the assent of either the heirs or executors is requisite to a continuance of the partnership by the defendant; that the continuance of the partnership provided for in the ninth clause referred to, must be a continuance in conformity to the statute and not in violation of it, and that no such assent having been shown on the part of the heirs, the plaintiffs, as the representatives of the deceased partner, are entitled to a decree declaring the partnership dissolved. The capital cannot remain unless the heirs, as legal representatives of the deceased, assent to the continuance of the limited partnership, because that would subject it to the hazards of the business without any of the protection afforded by the statute, and would impose a liability as general partner. This clearly was not the intention of the parties.

III. If this partnership was to be continued I should have no hesitation in determining upon this evidence that there was no cause either in the personal conduct of the defendant or in the pecuniary condition of the partnership for depriving the defendant of any right vested in him as surviving partner. But the firm is dissolved. Its affairs are to be wound up, and the assets thereof are to be distributed to and among the creditors thereof without preference, whether the debts are due or not.—[7 Paige, 586; 3 Sand, 203; 9 Abb., 133 and 34; Barb. rep.] Will these assets, upon a sale thereof, produce enough to pay these debts? It would be difficult upon this evidence to give an affirmative answer to this question. If not, then the partnership is insolvent. The plaintiffs are creditors as well as representatives of the deceased. Taking into consideration all the circumstances as disclosed by the affidavits I think it best that the affairs of the partnership should be wound up by the defendant or receiver.

An order may be entered appointing him, and the order may contain proper provisions to prevent a sacrifice of the property and in other respects, and is to be settled by me on two days' notice. It may be necessary, however, to amend the bill.—Sect. 4, E. D. Smith, 614.

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES OF ESTATES—THE POWER OF THE COURTS OVER THEM.

In the case of Sarah Augusta Lyon, &c., vs. Joseph Hegeman, &c., trustees of the estate of Austin D. Moore, deceased, Judge Gilbert said: This is an application to me to unite Mr. Amasa Lyon, who has married a daughter of the deceased, with the trustees. It appears that a Mr. Crossman was associated as trustee, and that on his application he was permitted to resign his trust, and application is made to me to substitute Mr. Lyon in his place. By his will, the testator gives all his estate, real and personal, to these executors, who are appointed trustees, for the benefit of his children—express trustees, in conformity with the revised statutes. On looking into the statute and the decisions under it, I find that where property is devised to more than one trustee—to three or more, say—upon the death of one of the trustees the legal estate vests in the surviving trustees, and of course I have no power to add another trustee. It is true that upon any allegation of misconduct on their part, (and there is none made in this case,) we may remove the trustees; but the legal estate vests in the survivors, and except upon such allegation of misconduct we cannot interfere.

PAROLE AGREEMENTS—WHAT EVIDENCE IS REQUIRED TO ENFORCE THEM.

In the case of Wm. Chappel vs. George Slaver—this is a bill filed to enforce the specific performance of an alleged agreement to give a five years' lease. The plaintiff alleges that he went into possession and was to pay his rent monthly and was to have a five years' lease, and that from time to time he applied to the defendant to give him that lease. This alleged agreement is flatly contradicted on the part of the defendant. It is alleged, however, on the part of the plaintiff, that going into possession is part performance of this parole agreement, and therefore takes it out of the statute. It will be seen, however, that this alleged part performance might as well be urged as evidence of the purchase of the property as of the agreement for this lease. The law, therefore, will not enforce a verbal agreement where there is part performance, except upon evidence showing that it was in pursuance of the agreement made. No such evidence appearing in this case, the bill is dismissed with costs.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF AN AGREEMENT—A CLAIM FOR RIGHT OF WAY AND OF DRAINAGE.

In the case of William H. Fogg vs. Emma E. Tasker and others Judge Gilbert said:

This is a bill for the specific performance of an agreement. On the 26th of August, 1864, Mrs. Tasker entered into an agreement with a person named Woodward, by which, in substance, she agreed to convey to said Woodward, for the sum of $10,000, a piece of land, situated near the Cypress Hills Cemetery, on which is a large deposit of peat. The agreement contained a stipulation in these words: "This agreement also includes the right of way and right of drainage over and through the lands of the said Tasker, as shown me this day." That is all there is in the agreement, and it was to be executed as soon as the title to the property was searched. The title was searched and an appointment made with the parties to meet Woodward in New-York, to complete the contract, on the 10th of September. The parties met there on that day, and Woodward, after running in and out of the office, finally declared, as he testified himself, that he did not have the money to carry out the contract himself, but had relied on forming a company or in getting other people to take the benefit of the contract. He kept the defendants there all day, and finally being unable to raise the money, told them that the contract would have to be dropped, whereupon they went home and regarded the agreement as at an end. Subsequently, a few days afterward, he presents himself to Mrs. Tasker and husband, and asks them to convey the property to Mr. Fogg, the plaintiff, and they sold and conveyed it to him for about $700 less. Nothing was said at the time about the right of way, a new agreement was made, and a conveyance was made to Mr. Fogg without any allusion to the right of way or drainage. Mr. Fogg, evidently a man of high character, and withal a good business man, supposing this contract to be binding on the parties, commenced the building of structures for the purpose of getting out the peat, and in a position where it is essential to the advantageous enjoyment of the property that this right of way be opened, and he files a bill specifically to compel Mrs. Tasker to perform the agreement. On examining the case carefully I have come to the conclusion that the expiration of the time of transfer, the two weeks when Woodward failed to perform his part of the contract, and introduced Mr. Fogg, a new party, vitiated the first agreement and operated as a release to the parties, and especially that it would be against the settled rules of Courts of Equity to enforce a contract so indefinite in its terms. This right of way is over adjoining property, which adjoining property was held by Mrs. Tasker at the time under a lease which expires next May. The lease contains an option giving her the right to purchase the property on certain terms. There is nothing specified in the contract as to where the right of way is located, though that, perhaps, might be obviated, and there is nothing as to the duration of this right. And upon both grounds I conclude that plaintiff is not entitled to the relief which he seeks, and therefore the bill must be denied with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Henry Eisner vs. Jackson S. Schultz, et al.; motion for leave to discontinue without costs denied; plaintiff may discontinue on payment of costs. Henry Westheimer vs. the same. The same vs. the same. Charles H. Reynolds vs. the same; questions of fact to be tried by a Jury settled. Joseph A. Sprague vs. George Raphael; motion for warrant of commitment denied. Mary Ann Halsey, administratrix, vs. Luther C. Carter; motion to set aside referee's report denied, with $10 costs; extra allowance of five per cent. allowed; judgment to be entered by the clerk in conformity with the decision of the referee. Julius G. Garly et al. vs. Frederick Baare; motion granted in part. A. Amory vs. Jane Amory; motion to set aside judgment, and for a new trial denied. Aaron A. Degraw vs. Rufus K. Delafield; Clark W. Warner vs. The Western Transportation Company; Theodore H. Butler vs. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company; motions granted. Robert Gray vs. Alexander Linnen; motion granted and cause set down on the special calendar for the first Monday in December.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 30, 1866.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. 6s '81...R. 112⅜ | 30 Del. & Hud. Canal. 155 |
| 10,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C. 113 | 100 Bruns. Land....... 7⅜ |
| 5,000 U.S.5-20s,C.'62 107¾ | 5 Amer. Ex. Co...... 84 |
| 10,000 U.S.5-20s,C.'64 105 | 300 Mar. Pref........ 26⅝ |
| 5,000 U.S.5-20s,R.'64 105 | 100 At. Mail S. Co...b30 101 |
| 1,000 U.S.5-20s,C.'65 106 | 600 Pac. Mail S. Co..... 171 |
| 15,000 do......... 107 | 200 do......... 170⅜ |
| 4,000 U.S.5-20s,C.'65 New issue..... 108⅜ | 200 do......... 172 |
| 500 do......... 108 | 200 N. Y. Central...... 112⅝ |
| 35,000 do......... 108 | 100 do......... 113 |
| 4,000 Tr. Notes, 7-30s. Sec. Ser..... 105 | 100 Erie Railroad...... 71⅝ |
| | 500 do......... 71½ |
| 30,000 Tenn. 6s,....... 69 | 100 Reading R....... 111⅞ |
| 20,000 do.......b60 69⅝ | 100 Mich. Cen....... 112⅛ |
| 2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.e 67 | 100 M. S. & N. I....... 81 |
| 20,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '74.. [illegible] | 100 do......... 80⅞ |
| 10,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.e 97 | 300 Ill. Central R....... 118⅜ |
| 1,000 Missouri 6s...... 87⅜ | 200 do.......s60 118 |
| 1,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R....... 87 | 100 do......... 118⅛ |
| 10,000 O. & M. C....... 29 | 16 Cle. Col. & Cin. R. 112 |
| 20,000 do......... 29⅜ | 100 do......... 112 |
| 2,000 Erie 3d M....... 97⅜ | 50 Chi. & N. W....... 43⅜ |
| 2,000 Erie 4th M....... 97 | 700 do......... 44 |
| 1,000 N. Y. Ce. 6s '83. 94½ | 400 do......... 43⅞ |
| 3,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs. 98 | 200 do.......2d call 44 |
| 4,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st M. [illegible] | 100 do.......b30 44⅛ |
| 2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d [illegible] | 100 do......... 44 |
| 25 Bank of Commerce. 113 | 200 Chi. & N. W. P....... 71⅞ |
| 28 Shoe & L. Bank...... 113 | 300 do......... 72½ |
| 50 Fourth N. Bank..... 109 | 200 Clev. & Tol....... 113⅝ |
| 10 Continental Bank..... 103 | 100 do......... [illegible] |
| 200 West. U. Tel....... 44⅝ | 100 Chic. & R. Is....... 104½ |
| 100 do......... 44 | 100 do......... [illegible] |
| 100 do.......s30 44⅛ | 25 Chic., B. & Q....... [illegible] |
| 300 do......... 44 | 100 New-Jersey Cen....... [illegible] |
| 200 do......... 44⅛ | 200 P., F. W. & C....... 104¾ |
| 200 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension..... [illegible] | 100 do......... 105 |
| 11 do......... [illegible] | 200 Chic. & Alt. R....... [illegible] |
| 100 Quick. Min....... 44⅝ | 200 do......... [illegible] |
| 300 do......... 44⅝ | 25 Chic. & G. E....... 38 |
| 200 do......... [illegible] | |
| 209 do......... 44⅝ | |
| 100 do.......2d call 44⅛ | |

### 1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64 106⅝ | 500 Erie Railroad...... 71⅝ |
| 11,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 107 | 300 Reading R....... 111⅞ |
| 4,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue..... 108⅝ | 300 Mich. S. & N. I....... 81⅝ |
| 15,000 do......... 108 | 100 Tol. W. & W....... 43 |
| 25,600 Tr. Notes, 7-3-10s, Sec. Ser..... 105⅜ | 100 Ill. Cen....... 118⅝ |
| 1,000 do......... 105⅜ | 200 Chic. & N. W....... 43⅞ |
| 10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N....... 68⅞ | 200 do......... 44 |
| 10,000 N. Car. St. 6s, N. [illegible] | 200 Chic. & N. W. P....... 72½ |
| 20,000 Ohio & M. C....... 29 | 100 do.......b10 72⅛ |
| 500 Quick. Min. Co....... 44⅝ | 100 Clev. & Tol....... 113⅛ |
| 300 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension..... 96⅝ | 200 Chic. & R. I....... 104⅝ |
| 100 Mar. Pref....... 26⅝ | 200 P., F. W. & C....... 105⅛ |
| 200 N. Y. Cen....... 112⅛ | 200 Mil. & St. P....... 55 |

### 2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64 106⅝ | 500 Chic. & N. W....... 44⅛ |
| 35,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 107⅛ | 100 do......... 44⅞ |
| 75,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue..... 108⅞ | 4500 do......... 44½ |
| | 100 do......... 45 |
| 1,500 U.S.5s,10-40s,C. [illegible] | 200 Clev. & Tol....... 113⅞ |
| 15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N. 68⅞ | 100 do......... 113⅞ |
| 25,000 do......... 69 | 200 Chic. & N. W. P....... 72⅝ |
| 50 Pac. Mail S. Co....... 170 | 200 do......... 72½ |
| 1500 N. Y. Cen....... 113 | 100 do......... 72⅝ |
| 500 do.......b30 113⅛ | 200 do.......b10 72⅝ |
| 200 Erie R....... 71⅝ | 100 do......... 72⅝ |
| 300 do......... 71⅝ | 300 Chic. & R. I....... 104⅝ |
| 100 Mich. Cen....... 112⅝ | 100 do......... 104¾ |
| 100 Mich. S. & N. I....... 81⅝ | 200 P., F. W. & C....... 105⅛ |
| 200 Cleve. & Pitts....... 86 | |
| 20 Chicago & Alt....... [illegible] | |

### OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 Ohio & M. C....s3 29 | 800 M. So. & N. I....... 80⅝ |
| 100 Quicksilver....... 44 | 200 do......... 80⅝ |
| 100 do......... 43⅞ | 100 do.......s3 80⅝ |
| 400 Mariposa Pref....... 26⅝ | 200 Ill. Cent....... 118⅛ |
| 100 do......... 26⅝ | 100 do......... 118⅝ |
| 200 do.......b10 26⅝ | 200 Clev. & Pitts....... 85⅜ |
| 100 At. Mail St. C....... 101 | 200 Clev. & Tol....... 113⅛ |
| 50 West. U. Tel....... 44⅛ | 100 Chic. & R. R....... [illegible] |
| 100 do......... 44⅛ | 300 Chi. R. I. & P....... 104⅛ |
| 100 N. Y. Cen....... 112⅝ | 100 do......... 104⅜ |
| 100 do......... 112⅝ | 100 do......... [illegible] |
| 800 Reading R....... 111⅝ | 200 Chi. & N. W....... 44⅝ |
| 100 do......... 111⅝ | 100 do......... [illegible] |
| 1200 Erie R....... 71⅝ | 100 do......... 72 |
| 400 do......... 71⅝ | 200 Chi. & N. W. P....... 72⅝ |
| 200 do......... 71⅝ | 300 do.......b10 72⅝ |
| 300 do.......b10 71⅝ | 200 do......... 72⅝ |
| 300 do......... 71⅝ | 100 do......... 72⅝ |
| 600 do.......s3 71⅝ | |
| 100 do......... 71⅝ | 100 do.......x-d 104⅝ |

### OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 30,000 Ohio & M. Cer....... 29⅜ | 100 Wilkes. Coal....... 63⅞ |
| 200 Mariposa Pr....... 26⅝ | 100 Quick. Min. Co.s30 44⅝ |
| 100 do......... 26⅝ | 200 Chi. R. I. & P....... 104⅜ |
| 100 West. U. Tel....... 44⅝ | 200 do......... 104⅜ |
| 100 do......... 44⅝ | 300 Chi. & N. W....... 44⅝ |
| 300 Erie R....... 71⅝ | 300 do......... 44⅝ |
| 800 do......... 71⅝ | 100 do......... 44⅝ |
| 100 do......... 71⅝ | 200 do......... 44⅝ |
| 1800 Reading R....... 111⅞ | 100 do......... 44⅝ |
| 100 do......... 111⅞ | 200 do.......b10 44⅝ |
| 500 M. S. & N. I....... 81 | 100 Chi. & N. W. P....... 72⅝ |
| 100 do......... 81 | 200 do......... 72⅝ |
| 100 New-York Cen....... 113⅛ | 200 P., F. W. & C....x-d [illegible] |
| 400 Clev. & Pitts R....... 85⅝ | |
| 200 do......... 85⅝ | 200 do.......x-d 105⅛ |

### OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $20,000 O. & M. Cer....... 29⅜ | 300 Clev. & Pitts....... 86⅝ |
| 100 West. U. Tel....... 44⅝ | 200 Chic. & N. W....... 44⅝ |
| 100 do......... 44⅝ | 100 do......... 44⅝ |
| 200 N. Y. Cen....... 113 | 300 do......... 44⅝ |
| 100 do......... 113⅛ | 100 do......... 44⅝ |
| 1200 Erie Railroad....... 71⅝ | 200 do......... 44⅝ |
| 200 do......... 71⅝ | 200 Mil. & St. P....... [illegible] |
| 200 Mich. S. & N. I....... 81⅝ | |
| 1800 Reading R....... 111⅝ | 200 Clev. & Tol....... 113⅞ |
| 400 do......... 111⅝ | 200 Chic. & N. W. P....... 72⅝ |
| 200 P., Ft. W. & C....x-d 104⅝ | 100 do.......b10 72⅝ |
| 100 do......... 104⅝ | 100 do......... 72⅝ |
| 100 do.......b15 104⅝ | 200 do......... 72⅝ |
| | 100 do......... 72⅝ |

Friday, Nov. 30—P. M.

Business after yesterday's Thanksgiving Holiday opened somewhat tame in the Gold Room and on the Stock Exchange. The sellers of Gold were disposed for an hour or so to follow the price down ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. from the last sales of Wednesday, but about noon a pretty strong inquiry for Exchange for Saturday's mail was reported, and this soon reacted upon Gold as first-class drawers on London advanced their rates to 109⅞@109⅞@109¾ ₱ cent. The cheapest sales of Gold were at 140⅞@140⅞. The subsequent transactions were at 140⅞@141@141⅛ ₱ cent. There was a fair offering of Southern drawn Exchange on both England and France to-day, at rates of ¼@½ ₱ cent. below the standard, with Bank indorsement on the Bills, and further considerable remittances are looked for next week. From these signs we infer that while the present rates for prime New-York Bankers closely approach the Specie shipping point, we are not yet on the eve of any very decided export demand for Gold Coin. The chances of such a turn in the Foreign Exchanges, however, have their influence, for the moment, on the Gold Room.

The Stock Exchange, while opening comparatively inactive this morning, was not so weak as on the eve of the holiday, and as the day advanced the dealings showed considerable firmness in prices, and a decided improvement in the demand for most of the Railways. The sales were ½@1 ₱ cent. and in the case of Northwest Common Stock 1½@2 per cent. better than on Wednesday afternoon. The *short* sellers were less eager to put out contracts on the calculation of the dull and uncertain market usually attendant upon the meeting of Congress, and some of the Stocks actively dealt in were borrowed for delivery at a low rate of interest for the Money advanced upon them. The Public Funds were steady and the Border State Bonds in good request, especially the Tennessees, which are now within five weeks of the 1st January Cash Dividend of 3 ₱ cent.

Altogether the indications of the Stock Exchange to-day and the increased offers of Money lenders to supply the Brokers at 6@7 ₱ cent., (and in some instances to leave balances on the Public Funds at 5 ₱ cent.,) would seem to justify the calculation of better markets next week, especially if, as we have good reason to anticipate, nothing should appear in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of a financial nature, and nothing in the President's Message of a diplomatic nature to unsettle confidence. In reference to our Foreign relations there is less concern expressed than on Tuesday and Wednesday. The opinion is prevalent that France and the Government at Washington are in perfect accord on the Mexican question.

In the afternoon the market for the Western Roads showed a further advance both in demand and prices. Large parcels of Northwest, of both classes, were taken up; Rock Island rose to 104⅞, and Fort Wayne to 105⅜; New-York Central was also firm. The Public Funds were weaker on 5-20s of 1862, and stronger on the Consolidated 5-20s of 1865. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night. The leading Stock Brokers, at the close of the day, reported a free offering of Money at 6 ₱ cent.:

| | Wed. | Fri. | | Wed. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s........ | 100 | 100 | Northwest........ | 43⅞ | 44⅞ |
| U. S. 5-20s........ | 106 | 106⅝ | N. West Pref........ | [illegible] | 72⅝ |
| U. S. 7-30s........ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | Rock Island........ | 103⅞ | 104⅝ |
| N. Y. Central........ | 112⅝ | 113⅛ | Fort Wayne........ | 104⅝ | 105⅝ |
| Erie........ | 71⅝ | 71⅝ | Cumberland Coal. | 70 | 70 |
| Hudson........ | 121⅜ | 120⅝ | Quicksilver........ | 44⅝ | 45 |
| Reading........ | 111⅜ | 111⅝ | W. U. Telegraph. | 46⅝ | 47 |
| Mich. Southern.. | 81⅜ | 82⅝ | Mariposa Pref.... | 26⅝ | 27 |
| Illinois Central.. | 118⅜ | 118⅝ | Ohio Certificates | 29⅛ | 29⅝ |
| Pittsburgh........ | 84 | 85 | American Gold | 141⅜ | 141⅜ |
| Tennessee 6s........ | 69⅛ | 69⅝ | Bills on London. | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mechanics'.......... | 118 | Irving.......... | 107 |
| City.......... | 195 | Metropolitan | 130 |
| Phenix.......... | 108 | Shoe and Leather... | 113 |
| Tradesmen's.......... | 143 | Continental.......... | 103 |
| Dry Dock.......... | 175 | Commonwealth.......... | 109 |
| Seventh Ward.......... | 115 | Impt'rs. & Traders.. | 116 |
| Commerce.......... | 118 | Park.......... | 148 |
| Ocean.......... | 103 | Central National.......... | 111½ |
| American Exchange.. | 114 | Fourth National.......... | 109 |
| Bank of the Republic. | 114 | Tenth National.......... | 130 |
| Bank of N. America.. | 111 | Oriental.......... | 130 |
| Hanover.......... | 110 | | |

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883........ | 94½ | Del. L. & W. 1st M........ | 100⅜ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887........ | 97½ | Del. L. & W. 2d M........ | 100⅜ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est........ | 91 | Tol. & W. 1st M. ext........ | 92 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n........ | 91 | Tol. & Wab. 2d M........ | 76 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76........ | 106 | Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90. | 80 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76.. | 110 | Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M. | 100 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76........ | 110 | Gal. & Chi. 2d M........ | 98 |
| Erie 1st mort. 1868........ | 100⅜ | Chi. & R.I. 1st mort........ | 102⅜ |
| Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883........ | 97½ | N. J. Central 1st M........ | 100 |
| Erie 7s. 4th mort. 1880........ | 97 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. | 103 |
| Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77. | 95 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. | 97½ |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2d M........ '85. | 105 | Cleve. & P. 2d M........ | 94 |
| Hud. R. 7s, conv. 1867.. | 100 | Cleve. & P. 3d Con........ | 92 |
| Harlem 1st M. '69-'72........ | 100 | Chi. & Al. 1st M........ | 101⅛ |
| Mich. C. new 1st M. 8s '82. | 110⅜ | Ohio & Miss. 1st mort........ | 90 |
| N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868........ | 90 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M........ | 92⅝ |
| Mich. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ₱c........ | 98 | Mil. & St. Paul 2d M........ | 82 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875........ | [illegible] | Chic. & Mil. 1st M........ | 91 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr........ | 83 | Joliet & Chic. 1st m........ | 100 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. Fund........ | 85 | Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M. | 70 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st M........ | [illegible] | N. Y. & N. H. 6s........ | 94 |
| Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv........ | [illegible] | | |

Mr. H. J. Macdonald, of the New-York Stock Exchange Board, and also of the Mining Board, and late of H. G. Stebbins & Sons, has established a new Stock Exchange firm with Mr. George Bolton Alley, at No. 46 Exchange-place, under the style of Alley & Macdonald.

The Coupons due Dec. 1 on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Second-avenue Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of the Commonwealth.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $902,839. The following is the summary of the week:

| | CONSUMPTION DIRECT. | | WAREHOUSED. | | WITHDRAWN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. |
| Man. of Wool.. | 216 | $83,419 | 425 | $194,077 | 236 | $93,243 |
| Man. of Cotton. | 111 | 64,516 | 88 | 79,144 | 101 | 30,352 |
| Man. of Silk... | 112 | 117,076 | 133 | 110,887 | 62 | 75,136 |
| Man. of Flax... | 146 | 35,414 | 622 | 179,930 | 233 | 61,867 |
| Miscellaneous. | 135 | 71,742 | 79 | 15,641 | 1,367 | 15,995 |
| Total.... | 800 | $372,151 | 1,347 | $530,688 | 1,999 | $272,466 |
| | | 530,688 | | | | 372,151 |
| Total entered....... | | $902,839 | Total marketed.. | | | $604,617 |

### Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1866.

Sir: The 94th section of the revenue law, as amended by the act of 1866, contains the following words: "On coffee roasted or ground, on all ground spices and dry mustard, and upon all articles intended for use as substitutes for or adulteration of coffee, spices or mustard, and upon all compounds and mixtures prepared for sale, or intended for use and sale, as coffee, spices, or mustard, or as substitutes therefor, one cent per pound."

When the attention of this office was first called to the interpretation of this provision, the obscurity of the language was found to be such that an effort was made to ascertain the probable intention of the framers of the law. It was known that the Revenue Commission, in their report, recommended the imposition of a tax of two cents per pound, and that the tax bill, as originally reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee of Ways and Means, provided unmistakably for a tax of two cents per pound.

In the bill as thus reported, the Committee provided for a tax of one cent per pound, to be paid as are other taxes imposed in section 94, "on coffee roasted and all other articles intended for use as substitutes for coffee, or for the adulteration of coffee, and all compounds and mixtures prepared for sale, or intended for use as coffee, or as a substitute for coffee, when roasted and prepared for sale, but not ground."

In addition to the tax thus imposed, a stamp tax of one cent per pound was imposed upon ground coffee, or any compound or mixture, ground or prepared for sale, and intended for consumption as coffee, or as a substitute for or adulteration of coffee.

The intention here is so plainly expressed as to leave no room for question.

During the passage of the bill through the House of Representatives, so much as provided for a stamp tax was erased, and the clause in the 94th section was amended by inserting the words "or ground" after the word "roasted," and by striking out the words "when roasted and prepared for sale, but not ground."

Partly because the proposition for a stamp tax contemplated the use of a stamp of the value of a half-cent, the Committee were urged by this office to so far change their bill as to collect the whole tax which it was designed to impose, in a uniform manner.

Coffee, and all substitutes therefor or adulterations thereof, are universally roasted before being ground; and if it had been the intention to impose a tax of but one cent, in any case it was difficult to see why the language originally inserted in section 94 needed amendment, and as the change of phraseology referred to above, was made at the same time that the stamp tax was stricken from the bill, it seemed fair to presume that the purpose was to effect the same result in a different mode.

While the question was held under consideration, communications were received from several persons interested in the trade in various parts of the country, representing that under the former law much coffee had escaped taxation, when the operation of roasting was carried on by one person, and grinding by another; and it was urged that the only way in which the interests of the honest manufacturer could be protected was by imposing a tax upon the person who should grind roasted coffee, and also upon the person who should roast coffee and sell it without grinding.

If such construction were given to the law as would impose separate taxes upon the separate processes of roasting and grinding, it was difficult to avoid, in view of the proviso to the ninety-third section, the conclusion that when both processes were carried on by the same person the taxes would be the same as if the processes were carried on separately. That proviso is in these words: "That whenever a producer or manufacturer shall use or consume, or shall remove for consumption or use any articles, goods, wares or merchandise, which, if removed for sale, would be liable to taxation, he shall be assessed for the taxes upon the articles, goods, wares or merchandise so used, or so removed for consumption or use."

Being desirous of rendering full justice to all persons interested, I postponed the decision until opportunity was presented for consultation with some of those most familiar with the circumstances attending the passage of the bill through Congress, and received assurances that it was distinctly understood and intended that there should be a tax of one cent per pound upon the roasting, and a further tax of one cent per pound upon the grinding, whether the processes were carried on in connection or separately, and a decision was rendered in accordance with this view.

Since that decision was rendered, and especially during the last few weeks, numerous appeals have been received for a reconsideration of the question.

Persons interested in the manufacture have assured me that they waited upon the Committee of Ways and Means, while the bill was under consideration, and represented the inability of the trade to bear a tax of two cents per pound, and that the result of their conversation with the Committee and with the Special Commissioner was a general understanding that the tax should be fixed at one cent per pound upon the coffee when completely prepared for sale.

I am also advised by the prominent members of the Committee of Ways and Means, and of Finance, as well as by other gentlemen who were intimately connected with the framing of the bill, including those to whom I had before resorted for information, that it was not intended to impose a tax of more than one cent a pound upon the completed article. As my only desire is to carry out the intention of the law-making power, I have felt bound to reconsider my former decision in the light of the statements above referred to, and I shall therefore instruct revenue officers hereafter to require payment of but one cent per pound from those who both roast and grind. The same tax will be imposed upon those who roast and sell in that condition, while those who purchase coffee which has been roasted and grind the same will not be required to pay any tax when they are able to satisfy the proper Assessor that the tax has been already paid upon the same coffee by the roaster.

If you have returned to the Collector any assessments based upon my letter of the 5th ultimo, and in excess of the sums which would be due under the rule above laid down, you will render the parties all necessary assistance for the preparation of claims for the abatement and refundment of amounts erroneously assessed. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

P. C. Van Wyck, Assessor, Fourth District, New-York City.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1866.

Sir: Your letter of Nov. 23, inquiring "whether a Revenue Inspector can act in the double capacity of Revenue Inspector and Deputy Collector, and whether a Revenue Inspector can make seizures and place watchmen in charge of such seizures," has been received.

In reply I have to say that no authority has been given by this office to any Inspector to make seizures or to accept the appointment of Deputy Collector in Philadelphia. Very respectfully,

THOS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

J. W. Frazer, Esq., Assessor First District Philadelphia, Penn.

Deputy Commissioner Harland, under date of Nov. 10, 1866, informs Mr. John B. Payne, of Lexington, Ky., "that affidavits made by the creditors of an estate to the justice of their claims, their exemption from usury, offsets, &c., before presenting them for settlement to an administrator, trustee or referee, are regarded as affidavits in legal proceedings, and require no stamps."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.
Wall and Nassau sts.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA, which are only $10,000 per mile on finished road. For sale by
TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

INTEREST DUE 1ST DECEMBER UPON THE Real Estate Bonds of St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company of Minnesota will be paid on and after that date at the office of Turner Brothers, Bankers.
GEORGE L. BECKER,
President and Land Commissioner.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Nov. 30, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 98 bbls. Ashes, 20,659 bbls. Flour, 212 bbls. and 858 bags Corn Meal, 81,015 bushels Wheat, 79,500 bushels Corn, 107,988 bushels Barley, 123,920 bushels Oats, 3,225 bushels Malt, 24,100 bushels Rye, 145 bbls. Pork, 523 pkgs. Lard, 139 pkgs. Cut Meats, 526 pkgs. Beef and 1,794 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request and steady at $9 75@$10 for Pots, and $14 25@$14 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Are quiet at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Is in slack demand at drooping prices. We quote: Java at 25½c.@26c.; Singapore, 23c.@24c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 16½c.@19c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is heavy and lower, the demand being very limited. Middlings at 33c.@36c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,250 bales, against receipts of 1,716 bales.

*Movements in Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 10,912 |
| Receipts last week | 25,556 |
| Receipts preceding week | 18,832 |
| Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866 | 74,678 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866 | 148,812 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866 | 533,561 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 511,630 |
| Exports since Nov. 1 | 24,162 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 66,422 |
| Exports since Jan. 1, 1866 | 346,015 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 495,309 |
| Estimated stock on hand here | 135,000 |
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 | 2,571,043 |
| Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates | 347,364 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates | 355,000 |

DRY GOODS—Business continues quite dull and spiritless in all branches. The leading holders, especially of desirable makes of domestics, do not seem disposed to make any further material concessions to buyers, and the latter are reluctant to operate freely at present. Stocks are accumulating gradually.

EGGS—The wholesale market has been more freely supplied, and the tendency of prices has been downward. The demand from the dealers has been less urgent. We quote: Jersey, extra brands, 36c.@37c.; State and Pennsylvania, 35c.@36c.; Ordinary Western, 34c.@35c.; Western, by express, 35c.@36c.; Canada, 35c.@36c.; Limed, 30c.@31c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—Have been less sought after at former prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request to-day, closing heavily at a general reduction of 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last 7,800 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 60@$9 70; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $9 60@$10 50; fair to choice do. do. at $10 50@$11 30; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 15@$11 25 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western......... | $7 60 | @ 9 70 |
| Extra State.................. | 9 60 | @11 30 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 8 35 | @12 75 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands. | 10 50 | @11 25 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.. | 11 30 | @13 25 |
| Extra Genesee.................. | 11 35 | @13 00 |
| Common to choice extra Missouri.... | 13 50 | @17 50 |

Southern Flour is in slack demand at drooping prices. Sales since our last 300 bbls., in lots, at $11 15@$13 25 for poor to good, and $13 30@$16 30 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in limited demand, including Superfine at $6@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Sales 550 bbls. Corn Meal continues dull and heavy, at $5 50@$5 75 for Western, $5 50@$5 70 for Jersey, and $5 95@$6 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. [Sales 140 bbls.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been dull and heavy. Domestic Apples have been more freely offered, at lower and irregular prices. The demand has been moderate. Grapes are dull, excepting choice, which are scarce. We quote: Apples, Western, $3 50@$4 50; do. Baldwins, $3 50@$4 50; do. Prime Winter, $4 50@$5, ₱ bbl; Grapes, Isabella, 6c.@10c.; do. Catawba, 10c.@15c.; do. Delaware, 16c.@25c., ₱ lb.; Cranberries, Eastern, $12@$13; do. Jersey, $9@$12, ₱ bbl. Dried Apples are dull and inactive. Unpeeled Peaches are lower. Apples, State and Western, 12c.@12½c.; do. Southern, 10c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 34c.@35c.; do. unpeeled, halves, 16c.@17c.; do. unpeeled, quarters, 14c.@15c.; Cherries, new pitted, 50c.; Blackberries, 26c.@27c.; Raspberries, 38c.@39c.; Plums, 32c.@35c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very heavy throughout the day, closing at a reduction of 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel on Spring, which has been moderately inquired for, chiefly for export. Sales since our last, 60,000 bushels, including very poor No. 3 to good No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 90@$2 29, and Amber State on private terms, ₱ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered, at decidedly lower and irregular prices. The demand has been chiefly from shippers. Sales since our last 70,000 bushels, at $1 20@$1 22 for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 20; $1 08 for Jersey Yellow, and $1 27 for old White Southern, and $1 08 for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in limited request and on the decline. Barley has been depressed and 2c.@3c. lower. Sales 37,000 bushels at 95c. for poor Western, 95c.@98c. for Canada West, in bond, and at $1 20 for do. free. Oats are quiet and heavy. We quote Chicago at 60c.@62c., Milwaukee at 61c.@63c., and State at 66c.@67c. ₱ bushel; sales 43,000 bushels. Barley Malt continues quiet at $1 30@$1 40 ₱ bushel. Beans are scarce and prices are fair. Canada Peas are dull and lower. We quote: Beans, Kidneys, $2 90@$3; Beans, Marrows, new, $2 80@$3 50; Beans, Mediums, new, $2 60@$2 70; Beans, Mixed Parcels, $1 90@$2; Peas, Canada, ₱ bushel; $1 60@$1 65. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Nov. 27, Messrs. George I. Jones & Co. notice thus: "The Flour market has ruled dull and heavy during the past week, the demand for shipment having fallen off materially, while the supply has continued liberal. There seems as yet no disposition to speculate. Receipts of Flour for the week, 10,885 bbls. Shipments for the week, 28,651 bbls. Freight to New-York, all rail, $2 10 ₱ bbl.; to Boston, all rail, $2 20; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, all rail, $2 10; to Buffalo, all rail, $1 10. The Wheat market during the past week has been through quite a series of depressions and excitements. Prices have fallen off considerably whenever the demand has slackened, but have speedily shot up again as soon as it became apparent that any Wheat was wanted for shipment or to fill contracts. Most of the time it has been rather difficult to buy. The weather has continued favorable for shipment, and about sixteen or seventeen cargoes have left here, principally to Lake Erie ports. It is probable that a few more propeller cargoes will yet be shipped, notwithstanding the lateness of the season. Propellers for Buffalo were offered to-day at 15c. freight. To other ports freights are nominal. Sail vessels are now declining further business. In a few days lake navigation for the season will have virtually closed, and then if we have fair receipts the stock here will begin to accumulate. Opinions vary considerably as to probable arrivals and demand during the coming Winter. Most receivers seem to look for only a moderate business. The inspection reports for the week show that 60 car-loads of the arrivals have been graded as No. 1, 473 car-loads as No. 2, 20 car-loads as No. 3, and 90 as Rejected. The stock of Wheat in store is 286,000 bushels. The receipts of Wheat for the past week sum up 296,680 bushels against 533,117 bushels for the same time last year. Shipments for week, 2,305 bushels by rail and 309,812 bushels by lake, as follows: 122,434 bushels to Buffalo, 74,333 to Oswego, 14,243 bushels to Ogdensburgh, 62,042 to Cleveland, 36,000 bushels to St. Catharines, 760 bushels to other ports. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ₱ bushel storage, at $2 05@$2 07; No. 2, $1 84; No. 3, $1 71; Rejected, $1 40. Oats are selling quietly at 48c. for No. 1, and 43c.@44c. for No. 2; receipts for the week, 10,422 bushels; shipments for the week, 6,922 bushels. Rye is quiet at 85c. for No. 1; receipts for the week, 3,976 bushels. Corn closes at 88c. for No. 1; receipts for the week, 3,948 bushels; shipments for the week, 23,181 bushels."

*Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, Jan. 1 to Nov. 24:*

| | —Receipts.— | | —Shipments.— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1866. | 1865. | 1866. | 1865. |
| Flour, barrels | 1,713,172 | 1,093,240 | 1,636,929 | 940,723 |
| Wheat, bushels | 11,444,606 | 8,675,199 | 9,4?1,281 | 6,618,604 |
| Corn, bushels | 22,705,?01 | 24,690,146 | 22,280,4?0 | 21,411,527 |
| Oats, bushels | 8,847,616 | 9,917,548 | 9,823,696 | 9,402,968 |
| Rye, bushels | 1,686,073 | 1,105,340 | 1,441,617 | 796,434 |
| Barley, bushels | 1,417,756 | 1,402,139 | 1,222,342 | 469,592 |

HAY—North River bale is in moderate request at $1@$1 10 for shipment, and $1 20@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been held firmly, but has been inactive.

HIDES—Have been dull and on the decline.

HOPS—Are in request at steady prices, including new at 35c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Have been in very moderate demand at $4 25 for Eastern, per thousand.

LEATHER—Has been less sought after and has been depressed in price.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited request, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 62c.@63c.; Cuba at 50c.@58c.; New-Orleans, 90c.@$1 05 ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 72c.@74c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $6 50@$6 75; Resin at $4 50@$11 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 70; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 38@$1 43 for English and American, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in slack demand at 21c.@22c. for Crude; 31½c.@34c. for ordinary to prime White Refined, in bond, and 48c.@50c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes have been in good demand, but prices have not advanced as yet, the supply being very liberal. We quote: Peach Blows, $2 25@$2 50; Mercers, $2 25@$2 75; Jackson Whites, $1 75@$2 25; Buckeyes, $1 50@$2; Dyckman, $2@$2 50; Chilian Reds, new, $1 75@$2; Sweet Potatoes, $2@$3 50, ₱ bbl. Onions, Red, $1 50@$2; do. White, $2 75@$3; Turnips, Russia, $1 25@$1 50 ₱ bbl.; Tomatoes, 50c.@$1 ₱ basket; Cabbages, new, $5@$6 ₱ 100; Marrow Squash, $1@$1 25 ₱ bbl.; Citron, 75c. ₱ bbl.; Pumpkins, $5@$10 ₱ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME.—The receipts of Poultry are very large, as is usual previous to Thanksgiving, and although the demand is good the prospects are that some lots will remain unsold, as buyers want nothing but fine stock. Prices have advanced for this week, but will be lower next. *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 25c.@28c.; Chickens, 22c.@25c.; Geese, 22c.@24c.; Ducks, 24c.@25c., ₱ lb. *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, 14c.@16c.; Fowls, 12c.@14c.; Chickens, 12c.@14c., ₱ lb.; Geese, $1 75@$2 25; Ducks, $1@$1 50, ₱ pair. *Game*—Patridges, $1 25@$1 38 ₱ pair; Pigeons, flight, $1 75@$2; Quail, $2 75@$3 ₱ dozen; Venison, carcass, 14c@16c.; Venison, saddle, 18c.@19c. ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower to-day. Sales since our last, 5,100 bbls., in lots, at $21 18@$21 62, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $21 37, cash; $22@$22 50 for new Mess, and $19 50@$20 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,850 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including seller and buyer, last half of December, at $21 25@$21 75, and seller January at $21 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy at 9c.@10½c. for Shoulders, and 12c.@13½c. for Hams; sales 200 packages. Bacon continues inactive, including Cumberland Cut at 11½c.@11¾c.; short rib at 12c.@12½c.; short clear, for forward delivery, at 12¾c. ₱ lb.; sales 270 pkgs. 1,000 boxes Cumberland Cut and Short Rib were also sold, for delivery in Western market on terms which afford no criterion of the New-York market. Lard has been quiet at drooping prices. Sales since our last 550 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 12½c.@13¾c., and small lots at 14c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$22 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 240 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal. Beef Hams continue dull and heavy, closing at $25@$30, ₱ bbl. Sales, 80 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in limited demand at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Butter continues inactive at 34c.@41c. for State, and 42c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to very good Western, ₱ lb. Cheese has been in limited demand at 8c.@17½c. ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. Starr & Floyd review thus:

The panic and general prostration to trade noticed in our last report having occurred without a proper cause, was safely passed, with but few results of a disastrous character, and the ordinary transactions of the produce trade are again progressing healthily. The demand for fine State Butter has improved, and prices for that grade are firm at our quotations, although the market is far from being active. Low and medium grades of State and Western Butters continue without demand, quotations being entirely nominal. Fresh pail Butters are in limited supply, and selections sell promptly at 50c. ₱ lb. Our advices from the several dairy districts in regard to quantity, continue to strongly favor the belief that the stock is no greater at this time than at the same period of last year, and it should be remembered that last year there was an absolute deficit in the supply of fine Butter for consumption, and the crop was clearly absorbed, going out at exorbitant prices. From the great dairy districts of the Northern tier of counties, that usually supply this market with long lines of Welsh tub dairies, we learn that the bulk of the milk has been taken by the Cheese factories, and that but a small comparative supply of Butter can be received from that quarter. But few dairy counties have a full supply of Butter, while in many others the quantity of stock is limited. Western Butters generally, may be considered out of market for table purposes, by lack of quality, and the entire consumptive demand for local and coastwise export trade must be supplied from our State make; and it is now full six months before the new crop of Butter will make its appearance, and the chances for lower prices this season are more than doubtful. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 14,179 packages. The market for State Butter closes with considerable firmness, at our quotations:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb. | 40 | @41 |
| New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb. | 37 | @39 |
| New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb. | 36 | @38 |
| New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb. | 39 | @40 |
| New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb. | 35 | @37 |
| New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₱ lb. | 39 | @40 |
| New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ₱ lb. | 34 | @35 |
| New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb. | 36 | @38 |
| New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb. | 34 | @35 |
| North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb. | 34 | @35 |
| North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary. | [illegible] | @32 |
| Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ₱ lb. | 40 | @50 |
| Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb. | 37 | @39 |
| Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb. | 28 | @30 |
| Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb. | 25 | @28 |
| Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb. | 25 | @28 |
| Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb. | 21 | @23 |
| Western States—firkins, common | 15 | @17 |
| Rolls, State, good to prime, in cloths | [illegible] | @35 |
| Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths | 28 | @30 |
| Rolls, poor to good | 25 | @28 |

We have no material change to note in the market for Cheese. The demand for export has continued active for fine and extra Factories, and the only variations in rates have been caused by the fluctuations in gold and sterling exchange. Low grades of Factories and ordinary Farm Dairies of Cheese are selling at lower prices. The absorption of all classes of stock is, however, very great, and the market is not over-supplied. Some fine Factories are stored here for the Spring trade, and cannot be considered in the market. The receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 26,832 boxes. Our quotations cover the range of sales for the week:

CHEESE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ₱ lb. | 16½ | @17 |
| Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ₱ lb. | 16 | @16½ |
| Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb. | 15 | @16 |
| Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ₱ lb. | 15 | @16½ |
| Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ₱ lb. | 14 | @15½ |
| Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb. | 14 | @15 |
| Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb. | 8 | @14 |
| Farm Dairies—common, ₱ lb. | 10 | @13 |

RICE—Has been dull and heavy, at former rates.

SEEDS—Have been quiet at previous figures.

SPICES—Have been inactive at irregular prices.

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand and heavy. Sales since our last 250 hhds., including Cuba, &c. from 10c.@12⅞c., and 91 boxes Havana at 10¾c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue very dull at 13½c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 39,000 lbs. at 12c.@14c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 86,000 lbs. at 11½c., 14,000 lbs. Marrow at 13½c.@13¾c., and 51,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Continue inactive; 71 hhds. Kentucky changed hands at 5c.@17c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported to-day of 80 bbls., in bond, at 40c.@42c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 500 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d. by sailing vessel and 7-16d.@½d. by steamer, ₱ lb. For other ports nothing really new.

### FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, Nov. 30, 1866.

MEATS.

Trade has been comparatively dull this week, and prices have been generally stationary. Supplies were unusually liberal this forenoon, especially in the lower markets, and the prospect was anything but encouraging for the sellers. The unsettled weather was decidedly adverse to the dealers in fresh meats.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb. | $ 20 | @ | 28 |
| Beef, chuck-roast, ₱ lb. | 16 | @ | 22 |
| Beef, round, ₱ lb. | 18 | @ | 22 |
| Beef, rumps, ₱ lb. | 16 | @ | 22 |
| Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb. | 25 | @ | 35 |
| Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb. | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Beef, coarse cuts, ₱ lb. | 8 | @ | 15 |
| Beef, corned, ₱ lb. | 12 | @ | 20 |
| Beef, smoked, ₱ lb. | 25 | @ | 31 |
| Beef tongues, each | 1 00 | @1 | 50 |
| Mutton, by the carcass, ₱ lb. | 6 | @ | 14 |
| Mutton, hind-quarters, ₱ lb. | 12 | @ | 20 |
| Mutton, fore-quarters, ₱ lb. | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Mutton, chops, ₱ lb. | 15 | @ | 25 |
| Mutton, legs, ₱ lb. | 15 | @ | 25 |
| Lamb, ₱ lb. | 10 | @ | 20 |
| Pigs, roasting, each | 2 00 | @3 | 50 |
| Pork, joints, ₱ lb. | 12 | @ | 18 |
| Pork steaks, ₱ lb. | 14 | @ | 18 |
| Pork, corned, ₱ lb. | 15 | @ | 20 |
| Bacon, ₱ lb. | 18 | @ | 23 |
| Hams, ₱ lb. | 15 | @ | 23 |
| Shoulders, ₱ lb. | 12 | @ | 18 |
| Veal, hind-quarters, ₱ lb. | 12 | @ | 25 |
| Veal, fore-quarters, ₱ lb. | 8 | @ | 15 |
| Veal cutlets, ₱ lb. | 25 | @ | 35 |
| Veal, fillets, ₱ lb. | 28 | @ | 35 |
| Sausages, country made, ₱ lb. | 16 | @ | 20 |
| Lard, ₱ lb. | 15 | @ | 20 |
| Suet, ₱ lb. | 10 | @ | 20 |
| Tripe, ₱ lb. | 8 | @ | 10 |

POULTRY AND GAME.

The demand for Turkeys has been unusually brisk even for Thanksgiving Week, and prices have advanced. To-day, business is very tame, and the tendency is again in favor of buyers. In most other articles there has been a moderate trade at drooping rates.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chickens, ₱ lb. | $ 24 | @ | 30 |
| Chickens, broiling, ₱ pair | 62 | @1 | 25 |
| Ducks, ₱ lb. | 24 | @ | 30 |
| Ducks, ₱ pair | 1 50 | @3 | 00 |
| Ducks, black, ₱ pair | 1 00 | @1 | 25 |
| Ducks, Brant, ₱ pair | 1 50 | @2 | 00 |
| Ducks, Canvas Back, ₱ pair | 2 25 | @4 | 50 |
| Ducks, Mallard, ₱ pair | 1 00 | @1 | 50 |
| Ducks, Red-head, ₱ pair | 1 25 | @1 | 75 |
| Ducks, teal, ₱ pair | 62 | @ | 75 |
| Ducks, Widgeon, ₱ pair | 1 00 | @1 | 25 |
| Ducks, Wood, ₱ pair | 75 | @1 | 00 |
| Fowls, ₱ lb. | 18 | @ | 25 |
| Fowls, Bucks Co., ₱ lb. | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Geese, ₱ lb. | 18 | @ | 25 |
| Geese, Wild, each | 1 00 | @1 | 50 |
| Partridges, ₱ pair | 1 25 | @1 | 50 |
| Pigeons, squab, ₱ dozen | 4 00 | @5 | 00 |
| Prairie Chickens, ₱ pair | 1 25 | @1 | 75 |
| Quail, ₱ doz. | 3 00 | @4 | 00 |
| Rabbits, ₱ pair | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Robins, ₱ dozen | 87 | @1 | 25 |
| Squirrels, each | 9 | @ | 12 |
| Turkeys, ₱ lb. | 20 | @ | 28 |
| Wild Turkeys, ₱ lb. | 30 | @ | 35 |
| Woodcock, ₱ pair | 1 25 | @2 | 00 |

FISH.

Business has been on a restricted scale this week. Supplies have been moderate. Prices have favored sellers, slightly.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bass, ₱ lb. | $ 20 | @ | 25 |
| Black-fish, ₱ lb. | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Blue-fish, ₱ lb. | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Cat-fish, ₱ lb. | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Clams, ₱ doz. | 25 | @1 | 00 |
| Cod, ₱ lb. | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Cod, dried, ₱ lb. | 10 | @ | — |
| Crabs, ₱ dozen | 25 | @ | 35 |
| Eels, ₱ lb. | 18 | @ | 25 |
| Flounders, ₱ lb. | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Frost Fish, ₱ lb. | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Haddock, ₱ lb. | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb. | 20 | @ | 24 |
| Herrings, ₱ lb. | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Herrings, smoked, ₱ bunch | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Lobsters, ₱ lb. | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Mackerel, salt, each | 8 | @ | 15 |
| Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb. | 15 | @ | 20 |
| Oysters, ₱ 100 | 75 | @3 | 50 |
| Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100 | 2 00 | @3 | 00 |
| Perch, ₱ lb. | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Pickerel, ₱ lb. | 15 | @ | 20 |
| Salmon, fresh, ₱ lb. | 87 | @1 | 00 |
| Salmon, smoked, ₱ lb. | 30 | @ | 35 |
| Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb. | 24 | @ | 28 |
| Scollops, ₱ quart | 15 | @ | 25 |
| Smelts, ₱ lb. | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Sounds and Tongues, ₱ lb. | 18 | @ | 22 |
| Sturgeon, ₱ lb. | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Trout, salmon, ₱ lb. | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Turtle, Green, ₱ lb. | 20 | @ | 30 |
| White Fish, ₱ lb. | 15 | @ | 20 |

VEGETABLES.

Prices are gradually hardening on the more popular articles, which are less freely offered, and the demand for which is fair.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beans, Lima, ₱ quart | $ 40 | @ | 50 |
| Beets, new, ₱ bunch | 3 | @ | 5 |
| Cabbages, new, each | 6 | @ | 12 |
| Cabbages, red, each | 12 | @ | 20 |
| Carrots, new, ₱ dozen | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Cauliflowers, each | 15 | @ | 50 |
| Celery, ₱ bunch | 12 | @ | 20 |
| Garlic, ₱ bunch | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Lettuce, ₱ head | 5 | @ | 10 |
| Leeks, ₱ bunch | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Mint, ₱ bunch | 2 | @ | 4 |
| Onions, ₱ peck | 40 | @ | 60 |
| Onions, ₱ quart | 6 | @ | 8 |
| Oyster Plant, ₱ bunch | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Parsnips, ₱ dozen | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Parsley, ₱ bunch | 3 | @ | 5 |
| Peppers, ₱ doz. | 20 | @ | 30 |
| Peppers, red, ₱ bunch | 9 | @ | 12 |
| Potatoes, ₱ bbl. | 2 75 | @4 | 00 |
| Potatoes, ₱ peck | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ peck | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Pumpkins, each | 25 | @ | 40 |
| Radishes, ₱ bunch | 3 | @ | 5 |
| Sage and Thyme, ₱ bunch | 2 | @ | 4 |
| Squash, each | 18 | @ | 30 |
| Spinach, ₱ half peck | 15 | @ | 20 |
| Tomatoes, ₱ quart | 6 | @ | 12 |
| Turnips, new, ₱ half peck | 12 | @ | 20 |
| Water Cresses, ₱ quart | 10 | @ | 12 |

FRUIT.

The market for fruit has been very quiet since our last, and prices have been barely sustained. The assortment has not been extensive.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Almonds, ₱ lb. | $ 30 | @ | 40 |
| Apples, ₱ half peck | 30 | @ | 60 |
| Apples, Lady, ₱ quart | 25 | @ | 37½ |
| Chestnuts, ₱ quart | 15 | @ | 20 |
| Citron, ₱ lb. | 45 | @ | 50 |
| Cranberries, ₱ quart | 15 | @ | 25 |
| Currants, Zante, ₱ lb. | 15 | @ | 20 |
| Dates, ₱ lb. | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Figs, ₱ lb. | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Grapes, ₱ lb. | 10 | @ | 25 |
| Grapes, Malaga, ₱ lb. | 75 | @1 | 00 |
| Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Lemons, ₱ doz. | 15 | @ | 75 |
| Oranges, ₱ doz. | 50 | @1 | 00 |
| Pears, ₱ quart | 18 | @ | 50 |
| Prunes, ₱ lb. | 35 | @ | 50 |
| Raisins, ₱ lb. | 18 | @ | 28 |
| Walnuts, ₱ quart | 10 | @ | 12 |

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The market has been quite heavy for Butter and Cheese, prices of which have favored buyers. The demand has been unusually limited. Eggs are in light supply and firm, with a moderate inquiry.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, new, prime to choice table, ₱ lb. | $ 48 | @ | 53 |
| Butter, new, fair to good table, ₱ lb. | 38 | @ | 43 |
| Butter, cooking, ₱ lb. | 20 | @ | 35 |
| Cheese, ₱ lb. | 18 | @ | 20 |
| Eggs, six to seven for | 25 | @ | — |
| Honey, White Clover, ₱ can | 75 | @1 | 00 |
| Honey, White Clover, ₱ bottle | 30 | @ | — |
| Honey, Comb, ₱ lb. | 40 | @ | 50 |

SUNDRIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coal, nut and stove, ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs. | $6 00 | @$8 | 50 |
| Coffee, Green, ₱ lb. | 30 | @ | 40 |
| Coffee, Roast, in bean, ₱ lb. | 35 | @ | 45 |
| Coffee, Roast and Ground, ₱ lb. | 30 | @ | 50 |
| Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ₱ lb. | 10 | @ | 20 |
| Flour, Extra Family ₱ bbl. | 13 00 | @18 | 00 |
| Flour, Family, ₱ 25 lb. bags | 1 62 | @2 | 25 |
| Meal, Corn, ₱ 25 lb. bags | 1 12½ | @1 | 37½ |
| Meal, Oat, ₱ 25 lb. bags | 1 25 | @1 | 50 |
| Molasses, ₱ gallon | 70 | @1 | 00 |
| Rice, ₱ lb. | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Soap, by the box, ₱ lb. | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Sugar, Brown, ₱ lb. | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Sugar, Soft White, ₱ lb. | 15 | @ | 16½ |
| Sugar, Hard, ₱ lb. | 16 | @ | 18 |
| Syrup, ₱ gallon | 75 | @1 | 50 |
| Teas, English Breakfast, ₱ lb. | 75 | @1 | 25 |
| Teas, Green, ₱ lb. | 80 | @1 | 75 |
| Teas, Mixed, ₱ lb. | 65 | @1 | 25 |

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 1, 1866.

**Amusements this Evening.**

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DREAMS OF DELUSION and THE POOR GENTLEMAN. A capital distribution of characters.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, Grand Italian Opera, IL TROVATORE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RICHARD III. Characters by Edwin Booth, Miss Ida Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Messrs. Barton Hill, Davidge, Leffingwell, Donaldson, W. S. Andrews, Buell, Hinton, Decker, Oliver, Burroughs, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE and WANDERING MINSTREL. Jem Bags, Stuart Robison.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, JACK AND GILL, HARVEST SNORM and CAPTAIN KYD. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE HANDSOME JACK ON HORSEBACK, SHANDY MAGUIRE, and A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, GRAND OPERA MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, TROMB-AL-CA-ZAR, CROQUE-POULE, and LES PREMIERS AMOUR.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, THE VISION OF THE DEAD. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, FREDERICK MOLLENHAUER'S ANNUAL CONCERT, assisted by Mme. B. Johannsen, Mme. Zimmermann, Arion Society, Messrs. H. Mollenhauer, B. Mollenhauer, R. A. Wellenstein, H. Kahwoda, Master Emil Mollenhauer. Conductor, Herr Carl Anschutz.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, FIRST GRAND MATINEE OF JAMES M. WEHLI.

STEINWAY'S HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, PUBLIC REHEARSAL OF NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. TAMING THE BUTTERFLY. BELISARIO.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A TRIP TO THE MOON.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

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**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### GENERAL NEWS.

DANFORTH PUTNAM, liquor agent for the town of Colerain, Mass., has been sentenced in the Cambridge Police Court, on two complaints charging him with the illegal purchase of liquors from parties other than the State Liquor Agent, to three months in the House of Correction, and ordered to give bonds in the sum of $1,000 not to violate the law for one year. He appealed, and gave bonds to appear and prosecute his appeal.

A New-Orleans dispatch announces the death of A. HARPER CALDWELL, formerly of Zanesville, Ohio, and at the time of his death cipher operator at Gen. SHERIDAN'S headquarters, a position which he had held in the Army of the Potomac during the war, under all the commanders. His body is expected to arrive at Zanesville Wednesday or Thursday of this week.

The Vicksburgh (Miss.) *Herald*, in an article on labor, says it hopes the order of Gen. WOOD in relation to feeding the freedmen will be withheld until it is demonstrated, if ever, that assistance is really needed, and then turn his supplies over to the State authorities for proper distribution. The *Herald* also intimates that the negro will not work because the Bureau supports him in idleness.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* says that one H. M. TAYLOR, hailing from Vermont, lately sold to some citizens of Alton, Franklin County, Ohio, what purported to be splendid black Spanish bucks. The first rain that came, however, washed off their hue, and they proved to be ordinary white "scrubs." TAYLOR was arrested and sent to jail in default of $500 bail.

The Twenty-third Army Corps Association met at Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday, and were welcomed by Gov. MORTON. An address was delivered by Gen. YOUNG, and a poem read by Maj. WOOD, both of Ohio. Officers of the Association were elected for the ensuing year, and it was voted to hold the next annual meeting at Louisville, Dec. 18, 1867.

GEORGE BRUMBACK has sued the City of Louisville for $25,000, alleging that the death of his daughter and wife from cholera, last Summer, was caused by negligence on the part of the city in grading Tenth-street so that the yards of houses were overflowed, which overflow, he claims, produced the pestilence.

Resolutions were introduced in the South Carolina House of Representatives on Tuesday, expressing sympathy with JEFFERSON DAVIS, declaring a willingness to make an appropriation to pay part of the expenses of his trial, and recommending that the people in every District of the State make contributions for the sustenance and support of his family.

Col. WM. AUSTINE, Chief Mustering and Disbursing officer of the United States, and Assistant Provost-Marshal-General for Vermont during the last three years of the war, has closed the business of his office at Brattleboro, and is about to leave Vermont.

A locomotive boiler exploded on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, thirty-two miles from Chicago, on Wednesday, killed the engineer, GEORGE PAGE, and injured the fireman, named MORRIS, and HENRY WEISSMAN, a German.

The claim of the State of Illinois against the General Government amounts to $180,000. Gov. OGLESBY is now engaged in getting it into shape for collection.

A dispatch from Montreal, Nov. 28, states that Messrs. BARSTOW and EDSON, of the recent Boston failures, are at St. Lawrence Hall, in that place, with their families.

### LOCAL NEWS.

A serious conflagration occurred last evening, at the foot of Twenty-first-street, North River, resulting in the complete destruction of a petroleum depot, containing 7,500 barrels of oil, the partial destruction of a lumber-yard, and the burning of four railroad trucks. The shipping was at one time in great danger, but, owing to the herculean efforts of the Fire Department, the flames were under control before midnight. The loss is roughly estimated at $200,000, supposed to be but partially insured.

The examination in the case of BABCOCK & HELLEN, charged with complicity in the Lord bond robbery, was continued at the Tombs, before Justice DOWLING, yesterday. A member of the house of JAY, COOKE & CO., also a clerk in that house, were examined. The Justice finally decided to commit BABCOCK without bail, and accept bail to the amount of $20,000 for HELLEN.

The Board of Health met yesterday and received a communication from Dr. DALTON proclaiming the prevalence of typhus and typhoid fevers, and reflecting on physicians and owners of property for not reporting the cases. A resolution was passed calling for inquiry into the late *Idaho* disaster, also one naming a limit to the privilege to keep swine within the city limits.

The Supreme Court has decided that in the case of JEREMIAH BEALE et al. *vs.* L. B. BRASHER the motion to vacate the order of arrest be denied. In the action of WM. R. GRIFFITHS *vs.* THOMAS A. SCOTT and others, the injunction is dissolved, with $10 costs.

The anniversary of the St. Andrew's Society was celebrated by a sumptuous dinner, eaten by a brilliant party of genuine Scotchmen, at Delmonico's, last night. Like the dinner, the speeches were seasonable, and cheerfully served, to the great delight of all.

Two decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND presiding. The actions are entitled JOHN R. WALKER *vs.* MARY WALKER, and MANUEL LOPEZ *vs.* DOLORES MARIAL DE LOPEZ.

Gold and Foreign Exchange were firm after the early morning dealings yesterday. Money 6 ₩ cent. to the Brokers. The Stock Exchange improved on Wednesday's sales both in prices and demand.

There was very little activity in business yesterday, though prices of the leading articles of Produce ruled decidedly in favor of buyers. Freights were quiet.

## The Constitutional Amendment.

The pending Constitutional Amendment is discussed by Hon. E. C. BENEDICT from a point of view which has hitherto attracted little notice. The parties to the discussion, thus far, have been, on one hand, the opponents of all conditions of restoration, and, on the other, the supporters of the Amendment as an *ultimatum* to be adhered to in its present shape. Mr. BENEDICT, in an article published in another part of this morning's TIMES, approaches the subject in a spirit different from either. He concedes the necessity of guarantees, and favors fully and heartily the general objects of the Amendment; but he suggests that some of its provisions are inadequate to the purposes aimed at, and that others are too sweeping to be reasonable or just. As an aid to the intelligent examination of the plan deliberately adopted by Congress, Mr. BENEDICT'S contribution is timely and suggestive.

Mr. BENEDICT prefaces his argument with the remark that the result of the late elections should not be held to convey a specific sanction to the Amendment or to any particular measure of reconstruction. To a certain extent this is true, but we think that it is not the whole truth. The remarkable triumph of the Republicans, almost everywhere, was no doubt in degree attributable to the popular aversion to and want of confidence in the policy and leaders of the Democratic Party. The platform of the victorious party may have had less to do with the judgment of the people than its history and position as the party of the Union. And it is tolerably clear that the popular appreciation of the Republican platform resulted more from a general concurrence in its purposes than from a critical analysis of its terms. Still we apprehend that the verdict at the polls carries greater significance than Mr. BENEDICT acknowledges. It is to our mind evidence of an approval of the course pursued by Congress in regard to the restoration of the States, and of a determination to make restoration contingent upon the obtaining of guarantees for the future. Of the precise nature of these guarantees, of the manner in which they shall be obtained, and of their bearing upon the *status* of the South, the North appears to us to have made Congress the sole arbiter. In other words, we think that in the recent elections the governing States indorsed both the position and the policy of Congress.

The wholesale exclusion from office contemplated by the Amendment is objected to by Mr. BENEDICT as at variance with the equities of the case. A large portion of the Southern people were opponents of secession *per se*, and were made actors in the rebellion by causes which necessitate discrimination as to their relative culpability. This has always seemed to us the weak feature of the Amendment, which, as it stands, confounds those who were dragged into rebellion with those who fomented it, prepared for it, precipitated it, and finally directed it. The real leaders merit punishment, and exclusion from office is the mildest form of punishment that could be inflicted. The mere followers, on the other hand, might well be spared even this. Mr. BENEDICT'S desire to obviate too sweeping harshness perhaps leads him into undue leniency; for the limitation he proposes would insure immunity to more than one prominent rebel. The degree of responsibility and influence in connection with the rebellion should determine the disability or the exemption; and the test is one that might be applied with ease and certainty.

Some defects of the Amendment in respect of the guarantees called for by the country, are brought out distinctly by Mr. BENEDICT. The Amendment is intended—or supposed to be intended—to secure beyond peradventure the fruits of emancipation, and to invest with constitutional validity the Union principle touching the supremacy of Federal over State authority. Mr. BENEDICT would affirm the obligation upon all citizens to give paramount allegiance to the United States; would, in explicit terms, deny the right of any State to secede from the Union, and would expressly and unequivocally assert the right and duty of the Federal authority to coerce States attempting to secede, and to enforce obedience and conformity to the Constitution and laws of the United States. The Amendment, as he interprets it, falls short of what is required on all these points.

The objections offered to the proposed apportionment of representatives at the South are much less cogent. The object of Congress undoubtedly is, to incite the Southern States to confer the franchise upon negroes; and in this sense Mr. BENEDICT may say that "it is a covert attempt to coerce the South." But is not the purpose just?—is not this method of coercion justifiable? The negroes are disfranchised as a race, and because of their color; and it were surely better to stimulate the South to the concession of political as well as civil rights, than to override State authority in the matter of suffrage, or to permit the continuance of the anomaly of slave representation after Slavery has ceased. It is competent to the South to escape loss of representation by the concession of impartial suffrage. If that be denied because it would disfranchise a host of worthless whites, then the South cannot fairly complain of the penalty. It chooses its course and must take the consequences.

An amendment is substituted by Mr. BENEDICT, in which the defects of the pending proposition are remedied in conformity with his views. We fear, however, that the chance of securing the greater completeness which some parts of his scheme provide, is weakened by his general argument in opposition to the ground maintained by Congress. For Mr. BENEDICT impugns the right of Congress to propose changes of the organic law while the Southern States are excluded—recommends the immediate rescinding of the joint resolution of exclusion—and to a considerable extent sustains the policy of the Executive in regard to the standing, rights, and treatment of the States lately in rebellion.

Now, as between Congress and the President, we consider the question settled. Whether the people of the loyal States committed themselves to the exact terms of the Amendment or not, may be open to controversy. But this we take to be beyond dispute—that the appeals and pretensions, the principles and policy of the President, have been rejected and repudiated, and that the principles and policy of Congress in relation to the South have been overwhelmingly sustained. There is much in the argument so clearly and forcibly conducted by Mr. BENEDICT, we admit; but so far as it refers to questions in dispute between the Executive and legislative branches of the Government, it will be practically inoperative. And the mooting of topics which have been a prolific source of bitterness may detract somewhat from the influence of the statement as to the insufficiency of the pending amendment.

The decision of the people is, that the right to settle the relations of the Southern States, and to fix the conditions under which they shall resume their places in the Union, pertains to Congress; and no amount of abstract argumentation on fine questions of constitutional law will avail either the South or the opponents of Congress. The fact may alarm rigid constructionists, and may shake more than one man's faith in the perfectibility of written constitutions; but it is a fact nevertheless. The honest instincts of a republican people are not an unsafe court of appeal when questions affecting the unity and strength of the Republic are involved; and their utterances have been too plain to be misunderstood, and too emphatic to be neglected by those who would have influence in public affairs. The right to put down the rebellion by force was established, not by publicists or lawyers, but by the common sense and patriotic impulses of the country. It is now admitted to be a strictly constitutional right. But does the right extend no further than the subduing of rebels? May we not infer that the right to conquer armed rebels comprehends the right to exact indemnity if desired, to prescribe the conditions of restoration to the privileges of representation in Congress, and to exact such security for the future as may be deemed necessary? Of these conditions and this indemnity the governing States have made Congress the judge.

Whatever be thought of Mr. BENEDICT'S reasoning upon these issues, we repeat that his comments upon particular features of the Amendment deserve the thoughtful attention of all who would promote effectually the objects it is designed to accomplish.

## Scotch Emigration to Texas.

We observe in a recent English journal an account of the sailing of an emigrant ship from Liverpool with some 300 Scotch farmers for a somewhat novel destination—Texas. This is to be followed by two or three other vessels, and the passengers are to go at once to the interior of the State. It has become known in Great Britain that the immense country of Texas offers certain peculiar advantages to emigrants in its soil and climate and productions. There, as is well known, cotton has been raised even on the uplands by free German labor, and it is believed that if this could be done profitably in competition with slave labor before the war, when cotton was cheap, it certainly could be now, under its present high prices. Beside this, sheep-raising is a vast business, and most profitable at the present time in Texas, and for it Scotch herdsmen are especially adapted. It is known, too, in Europe that no Southern State escaped with so few losses from the war as Texas. Her fields were not desolated nor her houses burnt, except those belonging to the few and faithful loyalists. Her laboring population is probably greater than before the struggle, owing to the immigration of whites and the forced transportation of slaves from other Southern States. It is said, too, that nowhere in the South is emancipation accepted so liberally and rationally as here. The masters deal fairly with their old slaves, and there seems an evident desire on the part of the whites to accept the new condition of things in a wise and conciliatory spirit. There are, it is true, here and there, fierce outbreaks of passion and cruelty, but on the whole the State seems accepting emancipation and all its results in a reasonable manner. The impression is evidently abroad through the people that Texas is about to enter on a new career of material development.

And when one thinks of the extent and natural wealth of this single State—a district as large as France and Belgium, capable of yielding a cotton crop twice as great as that of the whole Union now, and of feeding on its plains millions of sheep and cattle, and of supporting a vast and wealthy population, we may well share in the well-grounded hopes of her people. This new enterprise of introducing the very best class of European laborers and agriculturists—the Scotch—a peasantry moral, thrifty and hard-working—if it has come from any Texans, shows an intelligent appreciation of the advantages of the State at this emergency and a vigorous determination to make the most of them, and is a sign itself of better things. If it come from the Scotchmen themselves, it shows the first fruits of the rich harvest which emancipation is yet to bear in the more orderly of the Southern States. For the wealth of a State is not mainly in its soil or climate, but in its intelligent and "efficient" labor, and such labor has been hitherto excluded from the South by Slavery. This barrier is now removed, and it is possible now for white labor to pour in, and to raise up by its influence all the labor of the community, so that the blacks, both by competition and by the elevating influences of industrious emigrants, will also become more energetic and inventive. The tide which has thus begun toward Texas, may flow into all the South, if their leaders and legislators will only act wisely. But it must not be supposed that emigrants will come merely because the South offers rich lands and cheap farms. For a century past Hungary and Eastern Russia have offered some of the best lands in the Old World for a low price to German emigrants, yet these peasants prefer an ocean voyage of three thousand miles, and all the inconveniences of a strange country, to settling on them. Under Austria or Russia, they fear for their liberty and security. In America they are sure of both. The same motives will operate in regard to the South, unless all classes of society accept the new order of things. Southerners must bear in mind that the Northern victory means the victory of Northern ideas; it means a free Press, absolute freedom and security of person, and civil rights to all human beings, of whatever race or class, and the complete destruction of every relic of Slavery. As long as loyal men are insecure; as long as Northern men cannot utter their opinions publicly, or the Press is hampered, or deeds of violence are perpetrated, as long as the poorest negro has not his full civil rights, so long will the South be held insecure by the foreigner, and he will leave her rich cotton lands for the colder but freer and safer corn and wheat fields of the Northwest. The golden tide of labor which fertilizes our fields will avoid, as by a law of Nature, the tempting districts of the South. This is absolutely certain. Even this new Scotch immigration to our frontier State will soon leave it, if society be not settled. For this security and settlement, one great step would be the acceptance of the Constitutional Amendments by the whole South.

Then, with them, should come rigid State legislation, securing the negroes in all their civil rights and enforcing a better police in their rural districts, so that life and property may be as safe there as in New-England. The leaders of opinion both in the Press and the Pulpit must train the people to accept the new conditions, to allow full liberty of speech and Press, and to do justice to those recently enslaved.

Any obstinate and mulish resistance to this will only disturb Southern society, deter immigration, embitter the North and impoverish the South.

MULTIPLYING AND REPLENISHING.—An evening cotemporary assures us that in the forthcoming Report of the General Land Office it is shown conclusively that in thirty-four years from the present date the population of the United States will have grown to 100,000,000. One would think this a moderately extensive glance into the future of the country, even for a bureau officer who makes annual returns. But the Commissioner goes much further in summing up the unborn millions that are to people these States. He finds that by the time we have got as far into the next century as we are into the present, this Republic will have an actual population of 300,000,000; and that, a century beyond that again, there will be a solid mass of 2,000,000,000 human beings jammed into our rather limited territory, something, we suppose, about the density of a Tammany ratification meeting. If this is intended as a compliment or consolation, either to the present generation or to posterity, we take leave on the part of both to say, "No, thank ye!" A belief in the possible correctness of the Commissioner's figures would involve the agreeable contemplation of the immigration into the United states of every sort of human creature from the three continents and all the islands of the Eastern hemisphere; and even with that assistance in replenishing this continent, the reproductive process would have to go on, we take it, at a rate which even the sagacious MALTHUS had not computed. The Governor of Colorado, taking this estimate of the national growth for his guide, need have no fear that the immeasurable wealth of those gold mountains of his will long remain undeveloped; and probably he is one of the few men in the country that will not be more or less surprised to hear of the pace at which we are driving toward a general absorption of the human family. There is some cause of thankfulness to those of us who are not enamored of crowds, in the reflection that the jam will not occur just immediately. We shall still have breathing-room for a few years longer, even if the peopling of the Holy Land by New-England farmers makes but slow progress.

RETURNING TO REASON.—It is gratifying to observe that there is an evident awakening on the part of buyers and sellers as to what constitutes absurdity in the price of things and what common sense. It is beginning to be realized that there must be some bounds both to extortion and extravagance, and that the "price of gold" is more a speculative myth than a social reality. This being the case, a word or two upon the process of trade reconstruction may not be amiss, for there may be unreasonable fears on the part of dealers and unreasonable demands upon the part of purchasers. It must be conceded by the former that prices must and will go down. But the fall may be gradual and easy. This, however, depends upon one circumstance alone—and which applies to wholesale and retail men alike. The public have been looking for months to a return to something like ante-war prices. It is not claimed that precisely ante-war prices shall be arrived at, for there are reasons against it. But it is argued, and with justice, that when the real price of gold is allowed for, and taxation included, in the cost of articles of general consumption, no more increase in the cost to consumers should be asked than those items fairly justify. This is the only really safe course. All combinations which aim at more defeat their own purpose, and constitute the chief element of danger which great interests are subjected to. "Rings" and "corners" are illegitimate methods of trade, and, therefore, perilous. No line of business but is permanently injured by them; and they are not only mischievous but blundering, for they proceed upon the utterly false principle of embarrassing and obstructing consumption by monopolies, instead of encouraging consumption by offering to the whole public what they require at such rates as will diffuse the products of the earth and of industry as widely as possible. There must be some relation between supply and demand, and every clique of speculators who falsify the supply and demand is a pest to society. During the war these cliques have had full swing. The lines of travel on this continent have been obstructed; particular industries have been crippled, and the uncertainties of public affairs have made trouble in many trades, while, at the same time, a class of suddenly-enriched persons have by their vulgar extravagance enabled the prices of many things to be raised. All this is passing away. The artificialities of trade and social life are being discarded, and Americans are once more thinking of living cheaply.

How is this to be met by those who live by trade, wholesale or retail? Not certainly by struggling against the inevitable. Profits have been enormous; they must be reduced. The butcher, the baker, the dry goods dealer, the coal dealer, must give their customers the benefit of wholesale reductions, and to do this will be perhaps one of the chief elements of safety. It is by the retailer, after all, that the money of the public is collected, and it is on the public that the wholesaler ultimately depends. The first care of both wholesale and retail merchants must be therefore to reopen relations with the great mass of society which have been repelled by extortion. The Broadway milliner, who said she would rather sell one expensive bonnet in a week than six cheap ones, must try to attract a larger constituency; the dealer in muslins and ribbons must "mark down" to something like fairness, and so with other trades. We do not believe that anything but mutual benefit between buyer and seller would result from this course, and if there were evidence of good faith on the one side, there would not be too much haste to force down prices on the other side. The sooner this is understood the better. The markets for all sorts of things have been tampered with by gamblers who represent anything but the respectable portion of society. Their day is nearly over. Let the retailers now do all they can to foster trade, and the stability of business men will be assured, and prosperity and content will be alike promoted.

THE HOSPODAR OF ROUMANIA.—The turn of affairs in Roumania is renewed evidence that the logic of accomplished facts is daily more prevailing in Europe over political and dynastic traditions of a past era. When Prince CHARLES of Hohenzollern, a few months ago, was unexpectedly selected by one party of Roumania for their Hospodar, and he accepted the election, and suddenly, by an undiscovered flanking tour through Switzerland and Italy, appeared at Bucharest and assumed the throne, all Europe looked at it as a daring adventure which hardly merited any earnest consideration. The Conference, then sitting at Paris, would not even receive the notification of his election and accession to power. Opposed by the Porte, disavowed by the Western Powers, he had no hold even upon his own people, among whom the warfare of party was keeping up distraction. OMAR PACHA stood with an army on the Danube, ready to drive the "usurper" away, and nowhere, except, perhaps, at Berlin, did he meet with the slightest encouragement. Now the aspect is totally changed. He is recognized by all the Powers, even by the Porte, has the full support of his people, and is by all obeyed as their legitimate ruler. His final investiture as Hospodar, under the sovereignty of the Sultan, took place on the 24th of October, at Constantinople, amid all the usual grand State ceremonies. In the speech of the Sultan to the Prince there is one passage worthy of note. He expressed himself highly and sincerely gratified that the Moldo-Wallachians had elected for their ruler a Prince of such high abilities and so near a relative to his old and true friend, the King of Prussia. This sounds as if it were intended for far more than the mere utterance of a courteous phrase, and may probably have been designed as a gentle hint to Austria to change her Eastern policy, by which she has gained favor neither with the Roumanians nor with the Porte.

A DEPENDENT POPULATION AS VOTERS.—In the letter of our London correspondent which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, the opinion is offered—respecting the Reform agitation in England—that "the extension of the suffrage will make less difference than is either hoped or feared. *The farmers and tradesmen in the country vote with their landlords, and the laborers would vote with their employers.*" There is no doubt this estimate of the political dependence of the unenfranchised classes in Great Britain would hold good all but universally; and especially in the large districts in England where popular education has been so fearfully neglected. Wherever there is a large dependent laboring population, it is vain to look for political independence. It is equally vain to hope to do away—in such a state of society—with *a governing class.* Some new blood, it is true, might be introduced into the House of Commons by a liberal franchise measure. But it would, as likely as not, be no better blood. The iron-master, the manufacturer and the shipowner would, here and there, take the place of the younger son, the squire, or the retired officer. Beyond these and other insignificant changes in the composition of the British Legislature, we doubt if there would be much of a revolution. That, however, is no good reason for denying to the mass of working men in England, who pay taxes, the right of representation.

The subject is one exceedingly pertinent to the relations of the governing and the governed class at the South. We do not suppose that any intelligent Southerner doubts for a moment the ability of his class to mould, direct and control the political action of the colored voters, were universal negro suffrage declared to be the law to-morrow. And we see no reason why it should be otherwise.

MARINE RECORDS OF A WEEK.—On the Williamsburgh Ferry the boat *Idaho*, which had just landed many hundred passengers and was returning with thirty, burst into flames and was totally consumed, those on board, there being no means of escape, jumping into the East River. On Wednesday evening the Hoboken ferry-boat *Paterson* was run into by a tug-boat, fortunately without injury to any person. On Thursday evening the steamer *William Cook*, when in the Kills, between Bergen Point and Staten Island, ran down a sloop, all on board of which perished. And on Friday a week ago the *Thomas E. Hulse* was proceeding from Christopher-street to Fort Lee, when the framework over the engine gave way, and she was laid up disabled. In the latter case no one was injured, though many might have been. This, then, is a seven days' record of what happened around this City. It is not a cheerful one. How many more accidents may have happened we cannot say, but we suggest that passengers let us know what do occur in all cases. The policy of the Companies is to treat the public with silent contempt; and the public puts up with such treatment—at least, leaves the redress of all grievances to the Press. The Press accepts the charge, of course. But there are many narrow escapes from accident, or from death by accidents, which chance alone prevents being disastrous, and which are never made public. Every occurrence of the kind should be reported to the papers at once. There may be, pending other measures, some virtue in publicity.

ANNEXATION.—We have had repeated announcements by telegraph that annexation meetings were convened in different parts of the neighboring Provinces. It has to be noticed that in every case these reports have been followed by a specific contradiction. It may be that there is a stronger annexation feeling in British America than appears on the surface of political movements there. But the project is not likely to be advanced by rumors and reports which are utterly without foundation. A constant repetition of such telegrams, moreover, has a tendency to create the false impression abroad that we are steadily looking with the most eager expectancy for territorial acquisitions on our Northern frontier. Whatever may be the origin of the reports in question, they have no inspiration from loyal quarters here. It is most likely they are a part of the O'Neil invasion scheme; and that scheme will yet be found, in so far as it had any political significance, to be of a kindred character with the old rebel attempts to involve our Government in some dispute with a foreign Power.

## The Atlantic Telegraph Line by way of the Azores.

Propositions for a line of telegraph between the United States and Europe, by way of the Azores, have heretofore been under consideration and embarrassed by various causes. Application was made to the Portuguese Government in 1861, by a mixed company (partly American,) for the privilege of landing a cable at the island of Terceira, Azores, with the usual protection. That application was not granted, because a previous ministry had given a so-called "concession" to an English company, with exclusive privileges for a term of years to this route. But as this concession had no real value without the approval of the Cortes, and was, in fact, only a ministerial approval of the plan, it was suggested, as a means of clearing the way, that it should be presented to the Cortes, together with the project of the mixed company. Delays intervened, and no steps were taken to reach a decision.

Last year the Cortes approved a large scheme for a telegraphic line from Europe to Brazil, with a branch line to the United States. This project is not considered practicable, though nominally sustained by conditional subsidies from several Governments.

The present Portuguese Ministry intend to submit the whole subject to the Cortes at their meeting in January, and to have the embarrassment of the so-called English "concession" entirely relieved by a vote of the two Chambers. All *bona fide* propositions will receive full and fair consideration, and responsible American parties desiring to compete for the route by the Azores, or through other parts of Portuguese territory, can have their interests represented and protected by addressing Mr. J. E. HARVEY, United States Minister at Lisbon. Sufficient evidence of responsibility should accompany the propositions that may be made, in order to attract the confidence and favor of the Portuguese Government.

## CANADA.

### Another Fenian Raid Feared—Reported Gathering at St. Albans—Lord Monck Going to England—Gen. Michel to Act in his Stead—Expenditures for Common Schools—The New Trial of the Fenians.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Nov. 30.

A Quebec correspondent says that fears are entertained of a raid from Vermont during the trial of the Fenians at Sweetsburgh, the object being the rescue of the prisoners.

It is reported that the Fenians are gathering at St. Albans and other points on the frontier.

Gen. MICHEL is to be sworn in shortly, and will act as Administrator of Government during the absence of Lord MONCK, who is going to England by the next Cunard steamer to assist in the Confederation project.

The weather here has been very mild and quite rainy for the last two days. It is now clearing up and turning colder.

The total expenditure for common school purposes by Upper Canada during the last year is nearly a million and a half dollars, being not much short of $1 for each individual of the whole population. The number of male teachers employed is 2,930; female teachers, 1,791.

No decision has yet been rendered in the matter of the appeal of the Fenian counsel for a new trial, and it is thought it will be refused.

### Bogus Dispatches.

MONTREAL, Friday, Nov. 30.

The special telegrams to New-York papers in relation to annexation meetings here are quite devoid of foundation.

### More Relief for the Quebec Sufferers.

QUEBEC, Friday, Nov. 30.

A cable dispatch authorizes the Mayor of this city to draw £1,000 sterling for the relief of sufferers by the late fire, the same being part of subscriptions collected in the City of Dublin.

### St. Andrews' Day in Ottawa—Close of Navigation.

OTTAWA, Friday, Nov. 30.

The St. Andrews Society celebrated the day with a procession, headed by a band of music and a good attendance of members. The annual dinner comes off this afternoon.

The steamers on the Ottawa River were unable to run yesterday on account of the fog. It is expected they will lay up to-morrow for the Winter. There is a light fall of snow to-day.

## TEXAS.

### Reiterated Denial that Gen. Sedgwick Has Crossed the Rio Grande—Negro Immigrants Wanted—Cotton.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 30.

Galveston dates to the 28th inclusive furnish no later intelligence relative to Gen. SEDGWICK than telegraphed already.

The report telegraphed from New-York, that SEDGWICK had been ordered under arrest, is authoritatively denied at headquarters here.

The whole story referring to a movement of troops across the Rio Grande is entirely false.

In Texas efforts are making to get the dissatisfied negroes from South Carolina and Georgia to emigrate to the former State. Laborers are too few for the crop now in the ground.

The Texas cotton crop is estimated at 200,000 bales.

Manufacturing enterprise is springing up all over the South. Capital is lacking, as well as skill. The North will be asked to supply both.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

### Hon. John Bigler in Possession of the U. S. Assessor's Office—Valuable Cargo for New-York—Arrest for Alleged Piracy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 28.

JOHN BIGLER has been established in possession of the office of United States Assessor for the Fourth District, his predecessor having been ejected by the United States Marshal.

GASTON ARTOIS was arrested yesterday, on a charge of committing piracy on the high seas, by seizing the brig *Basco* at Cape Lucas.

The steamer *Golden City*, for New-York, carries wool, teas, ores, &c., valued at $178,543.

Money is abundant and readily obtained at regular bank rates at 1¼@1½ per cent.

In consequence of the want of tonnage, there is less doing in grain than would otherwise be the case.

## EUROPE.

### DISPATCH BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

### Tenor of Mr. Seward's Dispatch to the French Court—It Relates Wholly to Mexican Affairs.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 29—Evening.

It has been ascertained that Secretary SEWARD'S dispatch of Monday, to the American Minister at this Court, related chiefly to the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico and the expression of the hope that France would carry out its promise with reference thereto.

The dispatch, it is understood, also alluded to the departure of Gen. SHERMAN for Mexico, and gave the reasons why he was sent thither. Although the dispatch was of unusual length, it was nevertheless couched in a conciliatory, though dignified spirit.

## CHICAGO.

### Relief for the Sufferers in France—Exhibition Closed by the Police—The Canal Finished—The Senatorial Question.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 30.

A subscription for the sufferers by the inundation in France has been opened at the French Vice-Consulate office in this city.

Thanksgiving Day was appropriately observed here yesterday. Business was suspended, and services held in all the churches.

The "California Comiques," males and females, who have been giving a series of entertainments in this city for some days, were closed to-night by the police.

The last thin barrier of 14 inches of the Lake Tunnel was dug away to-day.

The Senatorial question in this State begins to assume a peculiar importance. Gens. LOGAN and PALMER are making great efforts to secure TRUMBULL'S seat.

## CINCINNATI.

### Suspension Bridge Opened for Pedestrians.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 30.

The great suspension bridge between Cincinnati and Covington, over the Ohio River, will be opened for foot passengers to-morrow. It will not be fully completed for vehicles until the 1st of January

### Election of Railroad President.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 30.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, held in Alexandria last night, SOLON S. BARBER was reëlected to the Presidency.

Over 11,000 shares were represented, and the road was reported to be in a flourishing condition.

### Anniversary Dinner of the St. Andrew's Society.

The anniversary of the St. Andrew's Society of this City was held at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth-street, last evening. The large dining hall was decorated in the manner usual on such occasions. The most singular point in the ornamentation was the blending of the Union Jack of England and the green flag of Ireland with that of St. Andrew's cross, indicating that in all matters pertaining to benevolence there were no feelings of bitterness, no spirit but that of perfect amity. Over the entrance to the hall was the Stars and Stripes, and elsewhere on the walls transparencies representing the patron Saint of Scotland, the British coat of arms, the crest of the State of New-York and that of the City. The tables were tastefully ornamented, and the dinner was such as DELMONICO can furnish. The company was intelligent, brilliant and happy. At the principal table the President of the Society was supported by His Honor the Mayor of the City, Mr. CHOATE, of the New-England Society, and the representatives of the St. George, St. Nicholas and St. Patrick Societies; also, Rev. Drs. MCLEOD, THOMPSON and other gentlemen. The bagpipes were brought into play, and led the company into the dining-hall, and were kept playing until all the guests were placed at table. It was a brilliant scene. The cause was a charitable one, and the presence of every guest indicated an unwillingness that any Scotchman should ever experience want under the shadow of St. Andrew in this Metropolis. While dinner was being served up, the intervals between the courses were filled up by flashes of wit and humor across the tables, chit chat of old and young Caledonians about the land they left behind them, and of the sons of Scotch parents repeating their lame attempts to be as Scotch as their fathers, a feat by no means possible on the part of New York young men. The bill of fare which, as usual DELMONICO served up in French, was also the foundation of considerable fun—not that it was requisite to read it, but because it was one of the dishes and must be enjoyed as much as anything else. The efforts on the part of some of the "broad talking" gentlemen to make out the names of the things they had been eating, only to discover that they had been eating, they could not tell what, was a joke which was appreciated thoroughly. When the dinner was over, the President, WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., rose and announced that the honor of the position he occupied had been thrust upon him, as he presumed, because he had the most years and the least modesty of any member of the Society. He announced that the party looked well, and the affair was magnificent, but it should be remembered that the great celebration was over a very small transaction. Of all the Scotchmen in New-York, only 69 were members of the St. Andrew's Society, and during the past year the fees only amounted to $1,000, the interest on life membership fees to $1,500, making a total of $2,500 which had been raised and expended for the relief of Scotchmen in want in the City. In appealing to the gentlemen present to become members—helpers of their unlucky countrymen who might chance to fall in their way, looking for help—he observed that it had been said that "Scotchmen are never at home but when abroad;" so they found out the mission of St. Andrew away from home, for very few of them had been familiar with the name of St. Andrew at home. To many a Scotchman who had been aided the name of the patron saint had been made dear, and his memory had been made to cheer many a desolate fireside. To this end no Scotchman who came to reside in this City should fail to become a member of the St. Andrew's Society. He concluded a sparkling and happy speech by proposing "The day we celebrate—St. Andrew's Day."

Mr. A. P. IRVING, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, made an eloquent speech, in the course of which he so humorously blended "The Land of Our Fathers" and "The Land O' Cakes," that for awhile it was in doubt which he revered most, the cakes or the fathers. He paid an eloquent tribute to the history of Scotland and the noble deeds which had been done for human progress within its borders, and closed by once more proposing "The Land O' Cakes."

The President presented and read a telegram which he had received from Mr. MUIR, of the Charleston Society, and his reply thereto.

Mr. GORDON, another of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, was next called out, and spoke of the Government of the United States and the glorious future which lay before this country. He hoped the cable would never be used in any way not calculated to strengthen the feelings of friendship existing between the homes they had left and the new homes they had established here. While they could never forget their native land, and ought not, they should be loyal to the land they lived in. He concluded by proposing, "The land we live in."

"The Queen" was responded to by the singing of the anthem, the whole company uniting in singing the chorus.

Then followed "The President of the United States," and the "City of New-York."

The latter toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and before Mayor HOFFMAN could be heard he had to listen to several sturdy rounds of applause and cheers. When he rose, he said that it was his business to listen all day to the complaints of everybody, and after that he was expected to be in excellent humor and ready to make speeches at dinners which did not happen oftener than every night in the week. He alluded to his various relations in the City in his happiest strain, and kept his hearers in a continual burst of laughter. He said the City was very much abused. If anything was wrong they of the City had to take the responsibility, but if anything was good, the credit always belonged to somebody else outside.

"The Sister Societies" was then given as the next toast in order, and was responded to by the representatives of the various societies who were present.

Altogether the celebration of the anniversary of the St. Andrew's Society was a success, and was creditable to both the Society and DELMONICO.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE HON. WILLIAM W. SCRUGHAM—CAROLINE M. BEATTY *vs.* SOLOMAN ACKERMAN.—Suit was brought by the plaintiff to recover damages from the trespass of defendant's cattle. A verdict of $300 and costs was found for the plaintiff by the Jury as damages. The Court granted the defendant thirty days to make a case and file a bill of exceptions. J. W. THOMPSON for plaintiff; W. F. PURDY for the defendant. SARAH ANN STAMP, administratrix et al. *vs.* The Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railroad Company. Suit was brought by the plaintiff to recover damages on account of the death of her husband, who was crushed to death on the Harlem Bridge by one of the cars of the Company in February last. The plaintiff failed to make out a case. The Court granted thirty days to the plaintiff to make out a new case and appeal. ALDEN and JOHNSON for plaintiff; A. B. TAPPAN and G. COCHRAN for defendant.

## LOCAL POLITICS.

### Union Republican School Convention.

SAMUEL G. PATTERSON, Esq., was unanimously nominated last evening by the Union Republicans of the Fourth School District, comprising the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, as their candidate for School Commissioner. Mr. PATTERSON is President of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, and a gentleman well known throughout the district. The Democratic Unions have also adopted Mr. PATTERSON as their choice.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the delegates to the National Union Convention of the Seventh District, Mr. RICHARD L. LARREMORE received a unanimous nomination for School Commissioner.

EIGHTH WARD.

At a meeting in the Eighth Ward of the Union Republican School Convention, Mr. DANIEL WALKER was nominated unanimously as School Trustee.

### Union Republican Delegation.

At a meeting of Delegates for the First Councilmanic District, held at the Fifth Ward Hotel last evening, the following ticket was unanimously nominated: Edward H. Patrick, John A. O'Brien, Michael Crane, David Prothero and Joseph F. Ellery.

## AMUSEMENTS.

L'ETOILE DU NORD.—The revival of the "Star of the North" last night attracted a very large and brilliant audience at the Winter Garden. It is not often that we are able justly to say of a performance that it was admirable throughout, and it would be strange indeed if an opera requiring so extensive a cast and such elaborate preparation of scenic and general mounting could in every minute detail be perfect. But we doubt if at any time an opera has been produced in this City with such absolute success, or so entirely to the satisfaction of the audience, as this. The *rôle* of *Catharine* was made familiar to the New-York public last year by the charming vocalism of Miss KELLOGG, whose great success in that character was one of the events of the season. ANTONUCCI, too, invested the romantic sketch of the great Czar with a personal interest. The cast on this occasion included these favorite artists in their original *rôles*, Miss HAUCK as *Prascovia*, BELLINI as the *Corporal*, and BARAGLI as *Danilowitz*. In the first act the author has crowded many gems for solo and concerted effort—notably a grand chorus, a duo between *Catharine* and *Peter*, another between *Catharine* and *Prascovia*, and a charming solo adieu by *Catharine*. Miss KELLOGG was in excellent voice, and, as though inspired by an inferential rivalry, seemed determined to eclipse her former self. She sang with her usual clearness of enunciation, but with a brilliancy of execution that received, as it deserved, the instant and hearty recognition of the audience, her adieu resulting in a peremptory call before the curtain. Miss HAUCK on this occasion made technically her *début* before a New-York audience. Her reception was of course encouraging and courteous in the extreme. Her appearance is remarkably prepossessing and her dress admirably adapted to the display of her peculiar beauty. Her first notes convinced the audience that MARETZEK's judgment was, as usual, correct, and that in this lady he has found an artist who in time will rank among the foremost. Her power is quite equal to her brilliancy, and experience will beyond a doubt develop in her an artist quite equal, if not superior, to any we have yet had. Time is all she needs, and time she will, we devoutly trust, be afforded. In the duet with Miss KELLOGG she shared the enthusiastic applause that followed their brilliant running, and participated in the *encore* which was vehemently demanded. BELLINI's assumption of the comparatively insignificant *rôle* of the *Corporal* challenged attention, and we were quite prepared to find an exaggeration as complete as was his *Crispino*. But while his *outreisms* provoked the laughter of the popular part of the audience, they could not spoil the magnificent rotundity of his voice, or detract from the thoroughly enjoyable rendering of his score. In the second act, the scene in the tent of the Czar was unimpressive. The improvement in Miss KELLOGG's acting was peculiarly noticeable throughout the entire act. She invested it with a degree of interest unusual with her, and devoted quite as much energy and attention to that part of the *rôle* as to the mere vocalization. BELLINI made the most of his part, and at times too much of it. ANTONUCCI was entirely excellent from first to last. Miss HAUCK interpolated a romanza by MEYERBEER in the third act, which deserved the enthusiasm it created. Too much praise cannot be awarded MARETZEK for the care and expense he has bestowed upon the dresses and general mounting of the opera, nor for the very remarkable cast which interpreted it. To-day, at the *matinée*, "Trovatore."

BOOTH AS RICHARD.—Mr. BOOTH will appear in the character of *Richard III.* this evening, and as *Richelieu* on Tuesday next.

### National Progress.

Among the most noticeable results of the late rebellion is the now universal admission of the fact that this country ranks as one of the most formidable belligerent Powers of the earth. Yet, while our martial achievements have been so truly wonderful, they have in no way outstripped our unexampled progress in science and the useful arts, or in the creation and development of either of the elements of a great and constantly increasing material prosperity. The ruling characteristics of our people are patient industry, self-reliance, and ready as well as fertile inventive genius in the use of practical resources, and to these features must our national greatness be mainly attributed.

Our purpose at the present time is to allude more particularly to our extraordinary strides in manufactures, in which, although we may be said to have had only a little over half a century's experience, we have in many instances fairly surpassed all competitors. As its construction calls for the highest qualifications of mental genius, as well as mechanical skill, and as it was conceived abroad, but perfected here at home, we have concluded to adopt the piano-forte, one of the most pleasureable companions of life, as our theme on this occasion. It is truly remarkable that while poetry, architecture, sculpture, and probably painting, attained their highest state of perfection among the ancients, it has been reserved for the moderns to achieve excellence in music; and this fact is undoubtedly owing to the superior mechanical skill of the present age. Thus the music of the old composers was but a fair example of the instruments for which it was written; but as new instruments were invented and old ones improved, music was elevated to the level of its sister arts. The piano-forte of that time, though but a feeble illustration of the instrument of the present day, was one of the principal aids in effecting this result. It was an improvement on the old instruments known as the *harpsicord*, *spinet*, &c., and was first conceived in Italy, about a century and a half ago.

We have no positive evidence as to when the manufacture was first introduced in America; but we find, from authentic records, that "On the 12th of February, 1806, a patent was granted to JOHN J. HAWKINS, of Philadelphia, for an improvement in piano-fortes, which he manufactured and sold at No. 15 South Second-street." It seems, however, that this claimed improvement must have been of little or no value, for when JONAS CHICKERING, the Gen. Grant of pianoforte construction, commenced business in Boston, in 1823, nearly all of the instruments sold in this country were imported from Europe. Mr. CHICKERING was a man of superior mechanical skill and scientific powers, of exquisite taste, an undaunted will, and a full confidence in his "mission." He well knew that our national resources were equal to those of any country on earth, and his after life gave unqualified demonstration of this fact. He commenced the manufacture of the piano-forte with confidence in his ability to improve it, and many of his inventions, particularly the iron frame and circular scale, have been universally adopted. His whole mind was absorbed in a perfect piano-forte, and up to the day of his demise, which occurred in 1853, he left no available means untried in endeavoring to attain the great desideratum. At the time of his decease, Mr. CHICKERING, in connection with his sons, who had already become his business associates, was engaged in erecting the superb edifice fronting on Tremont-street, Boston, which is over one-third larger than any other building in the world used for the exclusive manufacture of the piano-forte. His children, who inherited their father's great business qualifications, and were educated expressly for the purpose, continued the work so auspiciously inaugurated; and now, as the establishment is entering the forty-fourth year of its existence, we find the whole musical world coming forward to do homage to its incomparable products. Not only the musical professors and experts of this and foreign countries worship at the shrine of CHICKERING's piano-fortes, but the most eminent manufacturers of Europe—the BROADWOODS, the COLLARDS, and others—pronounce them unsurpassed and unsurpassable.

We could readily fill a dozen columns with the recommendations of such great masters as Thalberg, Plaidy, Posnanski, Wehli, Pychowski, Reinecke, Gottschalk, Von Arnold, Satter, Bassini, Musio, Jael, De Meyer, Benedict, Strakosch, Napoleon, Goldbeck, Hoffman, Burke, Sanderson, Warren, &c., but our space compels us to make brief extracts from only two or three of them. GOTTSCHALK says: "Harmonious roundness of tone, force in the base notes, limpidity in the upper notes, equality throughout all the registers, singing quality in the middle tones, and above all an astonishing prolongation of sound, without its being confused. The upper notes are remarkable for a clearness and purity which I do not find in any other instrument, while the bass is distinguished for power without harshness, and for a magnificent sonority." WEHLI says: "I have never known so noble a tone; it yields every expression needed in music, and its quality is capable of change to meet every sentiment. In depth, volume and power of tone it is equal to all demands, and, however it is forced, it loses none of its original purity of tone, and its softest whispers can be heard in the remotest corners of the largest halls, even when crowded. I believe that in every particular your pianos are, for the reasons here given, superior to any I have ever seen in this country or in Europe." POZNANSKI says: "The superiority of your grand pianos over all others I have seen and thoroughly tested renders my decision as easy in the matter as prompt. I have recognized in your extraordinary excellent instruments all these qualities of which THALBERG formerly spoke to me. Your grand pianos well sustain the claim of your instruments to superiority over all others." MUSIO says: "I consider your pianos the finest I ever played on." SATTER says: "For volume and fine quality of tone, with nicety of articulation, the Chickering pianos are unequaled."

While the musical qualifications of CHICKERING & SONS' pianos are so jealously guarded, the mechanical construction is matched and perfected with equal excellence. After the wood remains on the premises for two or three years, in order to acquire a suitable seasoning, each case is several months in the course of construction, and in their most minute details every instrument must come up to the highest standard of excellence before it can be received in the warerooms. In regard to the durability of CHICKERING's pianos we can only say, ask your neighbor; for of the forty thousand they have already made and sold you are sure to find one in your vicinity. We can vouch that our Chickering has been in constant use nearly eighteen years, and we would not exchange it for a new one of any other maker extant. In regard to durability GOTTSCHALK says: "As a proof of the rare solidity of their construction, I may remark that in a period of 1,100 concerts I have never broken a string in public, although my pianos, from constant change of locality, are exposed to all the wear of transportation, and often to inclemency of the weather." In truth, the instruments are made to wear. Every part, inside and out, is honestly, faithfully and thoroughly completed, so it will readily bear the most minute inspection.

The Chickering & Sons pianos have been exhibited at all the prominent industrial exhibitions throughout the country. They received the prize medal at the World's Fair in London, and up to the present time have been awarded *sixty-five* first prize medals. The Chickering pianos embrace all the usual modifications of Grand, Square and Upright—the latter a specialty which is becoming exceeding popular, owing to the small space it occupies. The firm have just finished about one dozen examples, which are to be placed in the Grand Industrial Exhibition in Paris, which opens to the public early next Spring. Our countrymen can depend upon these products fully sustaining the enviable reputation of the Chickering piano-fortes.

The establishment of the Chickerings is purely a national one, owned and conducted by Americans, with American capital, upon upright American principles. The proprietors are thorough practical men, who invent and draw their own scales, design exteriors, and, in short, plan the instruments from beginning to end. Their workmen are nearly all to the "manor born," many of them, as boys and men, having spent the major portion of their existence in the employment of the house. The instruments, even to cutting the veneers and making the castings, are wholly and solely made on the premises. In fact, American genius directs, American skill manipulates, American materials are consumed, and throughout the products are eminently American, and really aid in giving an impetus to national aggrandizement.—*Evening Express.*

The New Novel of Mrs. BELLA Z. SPENCER, *Tried and True*, is selling with unexpected rapidity, and the printers can hardly keep pace with the demand.—*Tribune.*

### The President and Congress.

On one subject the President and Congress are unanimous—that Swietenia is the best dentrifice before the public. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Dealers. —*Advertisement.*

### The Family Sewing Machine.

(*From the Northwestern Christian Advocate.*)

Stout pants for boys, delicate ruffling for girls, men's overcoats and ladies' trimmings, should not now be the weary work for ladies' fingers, and need not be; for the steel sinews of the sewing machine will turn weary days of work into a morning's pastime. But a small share of this work is generally done on the sewing machine, because of the lack of ability to make the machine do it. It makes little difference how complicated a machine for a *work-shop* is; for operators there make it a business to learn and manage them. But the machine for the *family* should be of the simplest and most perfect mechanism. We are led to make these remarks in justice to a comparatively new machine, which has gained great favor among us, on account of its quiet, prompt, rapid, and real business ability to do *all* our work, and with astonishing neatness and perfection: it is the Willcox & Gibbs. It really seems better adapted to all the wants of the family sewing rooms of our country than any other.—*Advertisement.*

### The Mercantile Agency.

Parties contemplating changes in their business at the commencement of the new year who desire to have their names and ratings inserted in the forthcoming Reference Book, to be published 1st of January, will greatly oblige by communicating with the undersigned as early as possible. R. G. DUN & CO., Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

**To Exhilarate the System when Languid**, use DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.

**Colgate's Honey Soap.**

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

**Beautiful Hair.**—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean, strengthens the weakest hair and promotes its growth. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

**A Sure Pile Cure.**

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

**Van Deventer's Kalergon for the Hair.**—Not a dye, and no grease; restores gray hair to its natural color; eradicates dandruff; prevents the hair falling out; is superseding all other preparations. Prepared only by JOHN VAN DEVENTER, No. 282 Greenwich-st.

**Hernia, Varicocele and General Deformities**, specially treated by the undersigned, at No. 154 Fulton-st.; trusses, abdominal supporters, spinal and shoulder braces; silk elastic stockings, suspensory bandages, &c., carefully adjusted to suit each case. J. C. MARSH.

**All the Furs of Fashion, including** Royal Ermine and Russian Sable, Hudson's Bay Sable, and every shade and quality of Mink, will be carefully selected and choice assortment at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

**A Most Superior Article for Muffins,** tea biscuit, corn bread, &c. &c., the PIONEER YEAST POWDER, sold by all grocers and made by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front-st., New-York.

**A Cure at Last**—One more disease conquered!—The worst cases of Rheumatism are being daily cured by the new and wonderful discovery known as METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

**A. Macmillan, sole Agent for NEW-YORK CLUB SKATES**, No. 675 Broadway, New-York, wholesale and retail. Season tickets for Fifth-avenue Skating Park for sale here.

**Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray** hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

**Holiday Presents.**—POLLACK & SON, Meerschaum Manufacturers, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes cut and repaired.

**A Thanksgiving Dinner Spoiled by** heavy and doughy pastry. The pastry saved and made delicious by using the PIONEER YEAST POWDER.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

**Boiler Feeder.**—Bond's Patent insures safety and economy. Send for a circular to B. H. KELTY, No. 361 West 13th-st.

**Two or Three Colds in Succession**

Will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis. Sold everywhere.

**This is the Season of the Year**

When children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it.

**A Star Among the Meteors.**

Trashy scents are flashed upon the public only to pass into oblivion with meteor-like swiftness. Meanwhile the star perfume of the Western World, PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, has reached the zenith of public favor, and remains there, with no rival near the throne.

**Boys' All Wool**

WINTER SUITS,

$10 AND $12, AND UPWARD.

All goods of superior make, and as low as any other house in the trade.

ABBATT & MOORE,
No. 507 Broadway.

**Catarrh.**—The origin of Catarrh is in most cases a neglected Cold, which can be relieved by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, by soothing the irritated and inflamed membrane extending from the nose to the throat. For coughs and throat diseases the Troches are of great service.

**There are Meteor Inventions that** flash up for a moment in the newspapers and pass to oblivion. There are also grand discoveries, which take a permanent hold of public estimation, and last for all time. Permanent among the latter class stands CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, a vegetable preparation, harmless as water, which in five minutes transforms gray hair, or hair of any unpleasant hue, to a glorious black or enchanting brown. Unique in its composition and infallible in its results, it has achieved popularity with both sexes, with every class of society, and in all parts of the world. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New-York.

**Finest Ready-made Overcoats and Business** suits ever seen in this country. Boys', youths' and childrens' clothing, largest assortment in the City, at very low prices. Boys' all wool cassimere suits for $12 each. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 346 4th-av.

**Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair,** first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

**Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.**

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, "at the " Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

**Sewing Machines,**

For Sale and To Rent, V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

**Grover & Baker's Highest Premium** Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

**Improved Lock-stitch Machines for** Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

**The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch** Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

**The Union Button-Hole Machine sold** exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

## MARRIED.

HARPER—WOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Nov. 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George F. Thrall, DAVID A. HARPER to ANNIE E., daughter of John Wood, Esq.

HAVILAND—WHEELER.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, by Rev. S. P. Perry, JOSEPH K. HAVILAND to Mrs. HARRIOT WHEELER, all of Rye, N. Y. No cards.

RODIGER—LACEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman, RUDOLPH RODIGER, of New-York, to CORNELIA M., daughter of E. Lacey, Esq. No cards.

## DIED.

BEAN.—On Friday, Nov. 30, ELIZABETH IDA, infant daughter of B. G. and Elizabeth H. Bean, aged 3 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 169 West Houston-st., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

COFFIN.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, at No. 71 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, ARTHUR GARDNER COFFIN, son of Charles Bouton Coffin, and grandson of John Blunt, aged 4 years and 10 months.

Funeral from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Saturday forenoon, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock.

COXE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 28, of Panama fever, Dr. LORENZO LEWIS COXE, second son of the late Dr. J. Redman and Mary Jane Coxe, in the 29th year of his age.

The male relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, Woodland-st., below 40th, this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock.

DINGEE.—On Thursday, 29th inst., ESTHER H., youngest daughter of P. M. and ELIZABETH DINGEE, aged 5 months and 22 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, Clinton-av., near Gates, Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Bedford on Saturday, by the 11 A. M. Harlem Express train.

DALY.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, CHARLOTTE M. DALY.

Funeral at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning from the Church of the Annunciation, Manhattanville.

FERRIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, RICHARD FERRIS, in the 61st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother, James Ferris, at Throggs' Neck, Westchester, on Sunday, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock.

GREEN.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, at Sing Sing, Dr. HORACE GREEN, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at the University-place Presbyterian Church, corner of University-place and 10th-st., on Monday, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HILLYER.—On Friday, Nov. 30, LOUISA BANCKER, wife of W. A. Hillyer.

Relatives and friends of the deceased and of her sons-in-law, Richard Oliver, Samuel S. Stafford and Albert Salter, Jr., are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 341 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

JAMES.—At his residence, No. 23 West 32d-st., New-York, on Thursday, Nov. 29, AUGUSTUS JAMES, late of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County.

Funeral services at Albany, N. Y.

KING.—At Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 24, after a lingering illness, NEHEMIAH F. KING, late of this City, in the 64th year of his age.

PRICE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, Nov. 30, EDWARD C., youngest child of Theo. H. and Emily L. Price, aged 2 years, 7 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 105 5th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 2, at 1 P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 28, FANNY WHEELER, only child of Charles L. and Charlotte W. Lockwood, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 124 West 48th-st., on Saturday at 12½ o'clock, without further notice. Remains will be taken to Seymour, Conn.

SNYDER.—On Friday morning, Nov. 30, CATHERINE SNYDER, aged 84 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Albert Ayres, in Tremont, Westchester County, on Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

SULLIVAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, CORNELIUS M. SULLIVAN, aged 37 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, Eugene H., No. 55 Luquer-st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock; also the members of Normal Lodge No. 523, F. & A. M., Nassau Lodge No. 536, F. & A. M., also Brooklyn Chapter No. 148, R. A. M., and the pilots of the port of New-York, and members of Neptune Club, are respectfully invited to attend.

SWORDS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 28, MARY, wife of Henry Swords, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the 23d-st. Baptist Church, between 5th and 6th avs., New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Colchester, Conn., for interment.

SMULL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 28, THOMAS SMULL, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Esprit Church, 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 12 M. His remains will be taken to the Tarrytown Cemetery for interment by the 2 P. M. train Hudson River Railroad.

VAN ANTWERP.—In Morrisania, Westchester County, at the residence of H. P. Degraaf, on Friday, Nov. 30, Mr. GERRET VAN ANTWERP, late of Columbia, S. C., aged 56 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2½ P. M. this day, Dec. 1, at the above residence.

WEBBER.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, MARGARET WEBBER, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 626 3d-av., on Sunday, Dec. 2, at 1 P. M.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, Astor-place.

The Board of Trustees are respectfully requested to meet this morning, Dec. 1, (Saturday,) at the Banking-rooms, at 10½ o'clock, to proceed in a body to attend the funeral of THOMAS SMULL, late a Trustee of this Board.

By order. J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS DELIVERED AT YOUR RESIDENCE

FROM
MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
CLINTON HALL,
ASTOR-PLACE.

For particulars, see Circular to be had at the Library.

MOURNING JEWELRY.

Ear-Rings, Pins, Chains and Bracelets, Rubber, Jet, Bogoak, &c. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SEAL RINGS.

Amethyst, Carbuncle, Topaz, Blood Stone, Onyx, Garnet, &c. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND FINGER RINGS.

Cluster, Hoop and Solitaire, Diamond and Opal, Diamond and Emerald, Diamond and Ruby, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

PILES, PILES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS of the Bowels, permanently cured by Specific Remedies, at Dr. A. UPHAM'S Medical Office, No. 39 East 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, and between Bowery and Broadway.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY, in the show-window this week—Bronzes, N. B.—A new Wedding Card Envelope and the Crystalized Visiting Card, All Fancy Articles retailed at wholesale prices.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence, in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

For the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA,

Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

Thousands have been cured by one application of his *Æsthetico-Neuralgicon*. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold.

*Quis meliore, luto finxit præcordiæ Titan*"

I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.

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Publishers and Importers of English bibles, prayer books and church services, beg leave to inform the trade and the public that they have just received an extensive assortment of fine goods for the holidays, in every style of binding and size of type. Trade lists forwarded on application. London Bible Warehouse, No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW READY
THEIR CATALOGUE
OF
CHRISTMAS BOOKS
FOR 1867.
COMPRISING:
TWO CENTURIES OF SONG.
LIFE OF MAN SYMBOLIZED.
HOUSEHOLD BOOK OF POETRY. New edition.
BERLIN GALLERY.
MUNICH GALLERY.
DRESDEN GALLERY.
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CIRCE'S CHRISTIAN BALLADS.
SHAKESPEARE. Numerous editions.
HALF HOURS WITH THE BEST FRENCH AUTHORS.
DORE'S BIBLE. 2 vols. New edition.
MRS. JAMESON'S WORKS ON ART.
THE WORKS OF LORD MACAULAY. New edition.
COMPLETE AND UNIFORM EDITION OF DICKENS. Containing 500 illustrations.
WAVERLEY NOVELS. 25 vols., with 204 engravings.
TOGETHER WITH
A THOUSAND OTHER NOVELTIES,
A PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION
OF WHICH
MAY BE FOUND IN OUR CATALOGUE,
TO BE HAD GRATIS
ON APPLICATION.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS. Price 25c. For sale by C. W. TYSON, Bookseller, corner 9th-st. and 6th-av., New-York. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

## POLITICAL.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE, held at Headquarters, No. 600 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 28, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the nomination of

RICHARD KELLY

for COMPTROLLER is one that commends itself to the support of all good citizens, and we earnestly call on voters of all classes and organizations who favor Municipal Reform to give him their hearty support.

AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
WM. DRUMMOND, CHAS. S. STRONG, } Secretaries.
CHAS. S. SPENCER, ROBERT L. DARRAGH } Vice-Chairmen.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Treasurer.
WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman Ex. Com.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION
FOR COMPTROLLER,
RICHARD KELLY.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Chairman.
THOMAS E. SMITH, A. JACKSON PLUMB, { Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
RICHARD KELLY.
CHAS. S. SPENCER, Chairman.
WILLIAM DRUMMOND, JAMES M. MCQUARTAN, CHARLES S. STRONG, } Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN AND TAXPAYERS' CANDIDATE
For Alderman, Fifth District,
EUGENE WARD.
(Positively no Withdrawal.)

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION
FOR ALDERMAN,
SEVENTH DISTRICT,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN—SEVENTH DISTRICT,
WILLIAM B. WHITE.

GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE PEOPLE of New-York in favor of
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY
For Comptroller
will be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, DEC. 1,
At 7½ o'clock.

The following eminent speakers will positively address the meeting:

HON. JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
HON. JAMES T. BRADY,
HON. ALBERT CARDOZO,
HON. JOHN K. HACKETT.

Rally, citizens! for our honest, energetic and competent candidate.

By order of the Executive Committee.
UDOLPHO WOLFE, Chairman.
GEORGE W. MCLEAN, Secretary.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS,
EIGHTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT,
TWELFTH, NINETEENTH AND TWENTY-SECOND WARDS.
STEPHEN ROBERTS,
ANDREW SPENCE,
GEORGE W. CREGIER,
HENRY C. PERLEY,
DR. FRANCIS A. THOMAS.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICANS.
STAND BY YOUR CANDIDATES.
For Comptroller—RICHARD KELLY.
For Alderman—MARTIN THATCHER.
For Councilmen:
JOHN S. GILMORE, HUGH TURNER.
For School Commissioner—JAMES UNDERHILL.
For School Trustees:
JOHN F. WILLIAMS, FREDERICK SCHUTZ.
THERON R. BUTLER, President.
JOHN GOLLER, Secretary.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For school Commissioner of Common Schools of Second School District, comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards,

PHILIP F. SMITH.
P. H. KEENAN, Chairman of Convention.
WILLIAM C. GOVER, OSCAR H. BOGART, { Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN
NOMINATION.
FOR
ALDERMAN,
5th District,
EUGENE WARD.

NINETEENTH WARD.
REPUBLICANS, ATTENTION!

The Union Republican Electors of the Nineteenth Ward are invited to meet at Dingledein's Republican Headquarters THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to ratify the regular nominations of the party. Judge Kelly, candidate for Comptroller, and others will be present to address the meeting.

J. W. CULVER, President.

UNION REPUBLICAN AND CITIZENS' NOMINATION.
XVIIth Aldermanic District, XIIth Ward.
For Alderman,
ROBERT C. BROWN.

DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS' NOMINATION.
FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
FOR ALDERMAN,
SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY.
D. S. PAIGE, Chairman.
EDWARD GILON, Secretary.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
(XVITH WARD.)
Regular Union Republican Nomination.
FOR ALDERMAN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN.
J. H. LEIBENAU, Sec. B. C. WANDELL, Chairman.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards,
Fifth District,
WILLIAM H. NEILSON.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE:
SAMUEL S. CONSTANT.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Alderman, XVth District, XXth Ward,
MARTIN THATCHER.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
UNION REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATION.
For School Trustee,
JOSEPH CUDLIPP.

FIFTH WARD CITIZEN SCHOOL NOMINATION.—At a meeting of the citizens of the Fifth Ward, held at the house of S. S. Wyckoff, Esq., No. 17 Franklin-st., the following-named gentlemen were nominated:

For Trustee of Common Schools:
ZIMRI WEST.
For Trustee to fill vacancy:
WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON.
S. S. WYCKOFF, Chairman.
THOMAS DUGAN, JOHN TAYLOR, { Secretaries.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION.—For Councilmen, Seventh District, XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, HENRY MURRAY, STEPHEN ROBERTS, MILNOR IMLAY, JOHN W. BENNETT, JULIUS JOHNSON.

DANIEL B. NORTHUP, Chairman.
GEORGE C. NEWMAN, CHAS. L. THATCHER, { Secretaries.

AT A MEETING OF THE EIGHTH Ward Butt-end Club, held at No. 483 Greenwich-st., the following named candidates were unanimously indorsed: For Comptroller, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY; for Alderman of the Third Aldermanic District, MICHAEL NORTON.

ANDREW GAVIGEN, President.
THOS. LAWLER, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN AND UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.—For School Trustee:

JOHN N. HAYWARD.

Maurice Daly, Ch. Dem. Un. Con.; Michael Cassidy, Sec.; Henry Besey, Ch. Un. Rep. Con.; B. J. Salmon, Sec.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION.—For School Commissioner, Seventh District, XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, RICHARD L. LARREMORE.

HENRY LIEBENAU, Chairman.
JAMES S. PEACOCK, RICHARD EBBETTS, { Secretaries.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE for School Commissioner Seventh District, (XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards,)

COL. JOEL W. MASON.

COMMISSIONER FOR THIRD SCHOOL District, including 9th and 16th Wards, BENJAMIN B. MERRILL.

RUBBER RINGS FOR BALLOTS,
At No. 185 Spring-st.,
At any hour.

## FINANCIAL.

**Fisk & Hatch**

**BANKERS AND DEALERS**
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

---

**VERMILYE & CO.,**
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
**BANKERS AND DEALERS**
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.

| | Buy. | Sell. | | Buy. | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered '81 | 112¼ | 113 | June, 7-30 | 105 | 105¾ |
| Coupon, 1881 | 112¾ | 113 | July, 7-30 | 105 | 105¾ |
| 5-20 Regist'd '62 | 106¾ | 106⅞ | June, C.I.N't's '64 | 116 | 116¾ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62 | 108¼ | 108⅞ | July, C.I.N't's '64 | 115½ | 11¾ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64 | 106¾ | 107⅛ | Aug., C.I.N't's '64 | 115 | 115½ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65 | 107 | 107¼ | Oct., C.I.N't's '64 | 114 | 114½ |
| New, '65 | 106¾ | 107 | Dec., C.I.N't's '64 | 113 | 113½ |
| 10-40 Registered | 99¼ | 100 | May, C.I.N't's '65 | 111¾ | 112¼ |
| 10-40 Coupon | 99½ | 100 | Aug., C.I.N't's '65 | 110½ | 111¼ |
| Gold | 141½ | 141¾ | Sept., C.I.N't's '65 | 110 | 110½ |
| August, 7-30 | 105¾ | 106⅛ | Oct., C.I.N't's '65 | 109¾ | 110 |

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**WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.**
BANKERS,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK,

DRAW ON LONDON AND PARIS, MOBILE AND NEW-ORLEANS. ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

---

**ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,**
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

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**NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.**

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at No. 5 State-st., Boston, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of such business as may legally come before them.

By order of the President.

HAMILTON A. HILL, Secretary.

BOSTON, Nov. 8, 1866.

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**Henry Clews & Co.,**
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

---

**AMERICAN BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.**
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO. buy and sell United States Securities and Foreign Exchange, issue and cash Letters of Credit, as well as transact a general commission business, and refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen:

REFERENCES:
WM. T. ANDREWS, Esq., President National City Bank, Boston.
WM. H. ASPINWALL, Esq., New-York.
JAMES H. BEAL, Esq., President Second National Bank, Boston.
WM. T. BLODGETT, Esq., New-York.
T. HALL FAILE, Esq., New-York.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Esq., Jersey City, New-Jersey.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Esq., New-York.
STEPHEN HYATT, Esq., New-York.
WM. S. JENKINS, Esq., Cashier Bank of America, New-York.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq., Boston.
WM. H. MACY, Esq., President Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York.
MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., President City Bank, New-York.
JONATHAN THORNE, Esq., New-York.
R. SANDS TUCKER, Esq., New-York.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
W. H. WEBB, Esq., New-York.
SAML. WILLETS, Esq., New-York.
Messrs. JAS. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston.
Messrs. CLARK, ADAMS & CLARK, Boston.
Messrs. C. F. HOVEY & CO., Boston.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. HOYT BROTHERS, New-York.
Messrs. BUSSING, CROCKER & CO., New-York.
Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New-York.
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. WHITE, New-York.
Messrs. WM. F. WELD & CO., Boston.

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**INSURANCE SCRIP.**

ATLANTIC,
COMMERCIAL,
GREAT WESTERN,
NEW-YORK,
ORIENT,
PACIFIC,
SUN,
UNION,
WASHINGTON.

Insurance Scrip for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

---

**GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,**
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

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**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

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**NOTICE.**

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, located at Washington City, in the District of Columbia, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Cashier.

Dated WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 30, 1866.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to adjournment to meet at the call of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Company, a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to hear the report of the Committee, and for such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. By order of the Committee,

H. P. ALLEN, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1866.

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OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON & N. Y. R. R. Co.,
SYRACUSE, Nov. 14, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M.

O. WELCH, Secretary.

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STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 25, 1866.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC Debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the 1st Monday of January, 1867, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, on the 7th, to the 22d inclusive, of January, 1867.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

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OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company on the 1st December will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, less Government tax.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

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PAH-RANAGAT VALLEY SILVER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an election by the stockholders of seven Trustees, to manage the stock, property and concerns of the PAH-RANAGAT VALLEY SILVER MINING COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of Brown, Vanderpoel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock of that day. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 13th day of December, inclusive. By order of

AUGUSTUS L. BROWN, Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

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INTEREST NOTICE.—THE WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. R. COMPANY, of South Carolina, hereby gives notice that it has placed to the credit of the First Preferred First Mortgage Bondholders, with Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, the semi-annual interest due on said Bonds on Dec. 1, 1866. Holders of Coupons will please call and collect their interest.

HENRY M. DRANE, President.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 25, 1866.

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BRUNSWICK AND ALBANY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 noon, at No. 218 Fulton-st., Room No. 12, in the City of New-York, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of December inclusive.

H. G. WHEELER, President.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Nov. 24, 1866.

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$2,000 WANTED FOR EIGHT MONTHS —Good security given and a fair bonus allowed; no brokers need reply. Address SECURITY, Box No. 2,572 Post-office.

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COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room [illegible] over Park Bank.

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## FINANCIAL.

**BANKING HOUSE**
OF
**JAY COOKE & CO.**
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

---

**JUDSON & CO.,**
BANKERS,
BROKERS AND COLLECTORS.
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,
Corner of Camp and Common sts.,
NEW-ORLEANS.
Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

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**NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.**

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been requested by the Board of Directors, and also formally required by creditors of the Company, to take possession of all such property of said Company as, by the terms of its deed of assignment, executed on the 20th day of September, 1866, did not pass immediately into their hands—

Hereby give notice that they have taken the said property into possession, with a view to the execution of the trust.

And they give further notice that they will receive written proposals up to the 10th of December, 1866, for the purchase, for cash, of the whole property of the Company, in gross or in detail, at different points—the same consisting of wagons, horses, safes, furniture, and all other articles heretofore employed by said Company in the prosecution of its business.

Inventories showing the character and location of the property can be seen at the office of the Trustees, No. 134 Baltimore-street, Baltimore, where all information in regard to the same will be afforded to persons desiring to submit proposals.

If no such proposals be received and accepted, the property will be offered at public sale, for cash, at such times and places as will be indicated in future advertisements.

JOHN BLAIR HOGE,
JOHN J. KELLY,
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL, } Trustees.

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THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1866.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 10th day of November inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 12th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 13th day of December next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

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OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO.,
ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 12th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

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APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT the next session of the Legislature of the State of New-York to amend the Charter of the FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York.

DATED Nov. 20, 1866. n26-1aw6wM

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PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

---

NOTICE—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Six Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Western Pacific Railroad of California, due the first December, will be paid IN GOLD on and after that date, by

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

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## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

**NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.**

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors having increased the capital stock of the Company, pursuant to the act of May 1, 1866, to TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, (of which 50,000 shares remain to be issued,) have reserved FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in cash out of the profits of the Company for the exigencies of the business, and have declared instead thereof to the persons holding stock on the books of this Company, at the closing of the transfer-books, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., a dividend of such fifty thousand shares of the stock of this Company as full-paid stock; being one share of new stock to every three shares of existing stock.

The certificates will be ready for delivery on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867, at the Company's office.

N. B.—Holders entitled to fractions in the above dividend, will receive a memorandum for the fractions to which they may be entitled, not carrying interest or dividends; for which fractions, when presented in sufficient amounts, certificates of stock will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 1st day of December next, payable on and after the 17th day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and open on the morning of the 18th. Fractional parts of a share of the Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock the day preceding the purchase.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

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UNION NAVIGATION CO., No. 9 SOUTH WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable at the office of the Company on and after Dec. 8. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th inst., and remain closed until Dec. 8.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOS. B. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

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UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1866.

NOTICE—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED States Petroleum Company have THIS DAY declared a dividend of two per cent. for the month of November, inst., payable on and after Saturday, Dec. 1. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th inst., and reopened on Monday, Dec. 3. By order.

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable at the office of the Company, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The transfer-books will be closed Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Monday, Dec. 3.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 6th day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of December.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 3d of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 3d prox., both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

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MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Dec. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

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SENSENDORFER MINING COMPANY. —A dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock has been declared by the trustees from the net earnings of the mines the month of October, payable Dec. 1, at the office of the Company. Transfer-books closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 3, 1866. H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer, No. 19 Broad-st.

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## LIFE INSURANCE.

**THE MUTUAL LIFE**
**INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,**
OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.
F. S. WINSTON, President.

**Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.**
**$17,316,001 83.**

This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.

DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH,

which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.

Attention is called to the

INSTALMENT FEATURE,

Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT,
JOHN M. STUART, } Secretaries.

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## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

Nov. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking, Exchange and Commission business, under the firm of JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

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COPARTNERSHIP.—HAVING ASSOCIATED with me in the cotton brokerage business my sons ISAAC C. THOMAS and DAVID P. THOMAS, the business will be conducted in future under the name of JAS. P. THOMAS & SONS.

Nov. 28, 1866.

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## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING Agency, established for many years in New-York, and doing a good business; $1,000 will buy it; bad health the reason for selling. Address Box No. 5,675 New-York Post-office.

---

WOOLENS—AN EXPERIENCED MERCHANT, with $15,000 cash, wishes to find one or two young men with $25,000 capital, to join him in forming a cloth and cassimere house. Address C. & C., Box No. 285 Post-office.

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## AUCTION SALES.

**GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA.**

The following property will be sold at a PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866.

Property at FORT FISHER, NORTH CAROLINA, as follows:

About 70,680 pounds unserviceable guns, shot and shell.

34 unserviceable gun-carriages, with the irons on them.

340 barrels damaged powder.

Laying at the railroad depot in ATLANTA, Ga.:

104,020 pounds cast-iron guns.

At the FINDLAY IRON WORKS AT MACON, Ga.:

A fine steam-press hammer, acting direct from cylinder; weight of drop 3,000 pounds.

At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS the following:

112,000 pounds cast-iron guns.

12,000 pounds cast-iron castings, some of them valuable.

330,000 pounds cast-iron scrap, (shot and shell, &c.)

6,000 pounds iron copper scrap.

190 field gun-carriages, with the irons on them.

140 ammunition chests, (black walnut and copper.)

60 sets artillery harness for two horses.

And a quantity of other property, consisting of, principally, saddles, horses, equipments, infantry accoutrements, (leather,) musket appendages, harness, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks and blacksmith bellows.

The sale will commence at 10 A. M. and continue until all the property is sold.

TERMS: Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.

Persons desiring to purchase the property, either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.

D. W. FLAGLER, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.,
Capt. of Ordnance, Comdg. Augusta Arsenal.

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J. COLE, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE FULTON-STREET PROPERTY, BROOKLYN.**

FOR SALE IN PARTITION.

J. COLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn:

The valuable store property known as Nos. 253, 255, 257, 259 and 261 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn. One half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

For maps and full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, or to Messrs. LOWREY, FRANSIOLI & SOREN, Attorneys, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

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[illegible] THEALL, Auctioneer.
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.**

THEALL & BROTHERS will sell by auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 1, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., near Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites in satin and reps, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs and easy chairs, lounges, sofas, secretary bookcases, mantel mirrors, enameled bedroom suites, hair and grass mattresses, feather pillows, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china and glassware. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

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ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**STOUT COAL COMPANY STOCK.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern:

200 shares STOUT COAL COMPANY. $50 each.

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**PUBLIC SALE.**

The United States Marine Hospital and lot at Norfolk, Va., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 M., SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1866, on the premises.

The lot is 296 feet square, more or less, is finely located, having a frontage on Liberty, Water and Chestnut sts., and would make a choice site for a ship-yard, marine railway, &c. The building and grounds would also be admirably adapted for a boarding-school for either boys or girls.

Terms of sale—$5,000 cash, balance in equal payments of thirty and sixty days. A deposit of $1,000 will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given, and the deed to be executed upon the payment of the last instalment of the purchase money.

LEWIS W. WEBB,
Collector of Customs.

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HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A LARGE AND FINE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MATHEW MORGAN, Esq.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, 3d, and TUESDAY, 4th December, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., by order of Executors of the late Mathew Morgan, deceased, a large and fine collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, of the Italian, French, Flemish, German and English Schools; comprising, among others, a number of the finest ancient paintings which have been offered at auction in many years. In the modern school will be found the works of the following eminent artists, viz.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. Schneider, | R. Cazes, | M. A. Koek Koek, |
| T. Rosierre, | P. G. Vertin, | J. T. Vaarburg, |
| J. Van Lemputen, | E. Morebaut, | A. Eversen, |
| J. Spohler, | F. Van Seben, | C. Leickert, |
| J. Van Warden, | F. Van Severdonck, | H. Schaeb, |

And others.
ALSO,
A number of fine old line and colored engravings.

---

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the [salesroom of the] Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called Atlantic and Baltic—the said steamship Atlantic being of the burden of 2,667 98-100 tons, and the said steamship Baltic being of the burden of 2,644 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.
CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

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MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON MADISON AND 4TH AVS., 67TH, 74TH, 75TH, 97TH, 112TH, 113TH AND 120TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

MADISON-AV., 74TH AND 75TH STS.—12 lots, comprising entire front on avenue, and 2 lots on each street.

4TH-AV., northwest corner 112th-st.—25.2½x80 feet.

4TH-AV., northwest corner 113th-st.—4 lots, each 25.2½x 40 feet.

4TH-AV., northwest corner 97th-st.—4 lots, each 25.2½x 80 feet.

67TH-ST.—3 lots south side, 150 feet east 5th-av., each 25x100.5.

97TH-ST.—19 lots north side, 80 feet west of 4th-av., each 25x100.10.

112TH-ST.—5 lots north side, 80 feet west 4th-av., each 25x100.10.

113TH-ST.—8 lots north side, 80 feet west 4th-av., each 25x100.10.

120TH-ST.—15 lots north side, 150 feet east of 11th-av., each 25x100.10.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for two years, at 7 per cent., at option of the buyer.

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HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, and SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom No. 93 Liberty-st.,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILVER-PLATED WARE AND SUPERIOR TABLE CUTLERY, direct from the works of Mr. THOMAS SHEPHERD, Sheffield, England, consisting of silver-plated salmon dishes, silver-plated venison dishes, silver-plated soup tureens, heavy plated dish covers, sets silver-plated corner dishes with movable handles, silver-plated centre-stands, fruit bowls, tea and coffee sets, with tea and coffee kettles to match, and a large assortment of other silver-plated ware.

Also, pearl handle table knives, in cases of 6 and 12; desert knives to match, ivory handle do., plated handle do., pearl, ivory and silver-plated handle fish carvers in cases. Also, cases 24 pieces mother of pearl handle desert knives with silver ferrules, silver-plated table forks and spoons, desert forks and spoons, tea spoons, soup ladles, nut crack, knive rests, &c. Full particulars in catalogues.

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PENN HORN OIL REFINING COMPANY.—By order of the Hudson County Circuit Court, New-Jersey, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, the Penn Horn Oil Refining Works, consisting of three stills of fifteen hundred gallons each, with engine, tanks and treating apparatus complete, on the most approved and latest plans, with fire-proof buildings and lease of ground, with renewals. The property is located on Penn Horn Creek and the New-York and Erie Railroad. The creek is navigable for steamboats and sloops, and the railroad has a turn out beside the works, landing crude oil direct from the oil district.

The works are complete in every particular, having been erected new during the present year, and ready for immediate operations.

Penn Horn City, the location of the works, is within two miles of Hoboken and Jersey City, and one mile from the western terminus of the Erie Tunnel at Bergen Hill. This property is believed, from its location, to be the most desirable of any in the country for refining of petroleum oil, as the saving in transportation alone is a profit over refiners differently located. The Paterson train will leave passengers going and coming on the day of the sale.

---

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, DEC. 1, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:

300 boxes fresh Malaga lemons.

50 cases fresh Malaga lemons.

At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:

2,490 boxes fresh Messina lemons.

Cargo brig Maria, from Messina.

---

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BRONZE CLOCKS, STATUETTES, CHINA vases, &c.: continuation sale by EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st. Sale positive.

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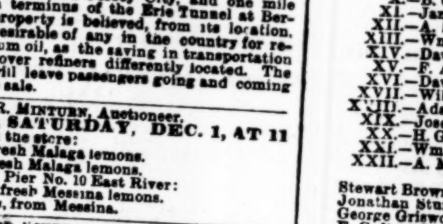
## FURNITURE.



AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR.
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

---

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO
J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
and
UPHOLSTERY.

No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st. Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

---

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.

WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

---

ALL WHO USE THEM PRONOUNCE SINGER'S SPRING BEDS superior, strong, light and durable. Cannot get out of order or repair. Sold every where. Warerooms No. 285 Centre-st.

---

I. X. L. WATER COLORS, I. X. L.—FOR coloring cartes de visite, photographs, engravings, &c. Ready for immediate use. Price $1 75 per box. Address A. BAUER, No. 97 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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## DRY GOODS

**LONDON MADE**
**COLLARS.**

THE CAVALIER,
THE CROMWELL,
THE EMBROIDERED,
THE GUARDS,
THE LONDON,
THE MILTON,
THE PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PATTI,
THE PARIS,
THE REFORM,
THE SHAKESPEARE,
THE TRAVELING.

A beautiful variety of the above goods, elegant in style and perfect in manufacture, are now offered at
POPULAR PRICES,
BY
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY

---

**SMILLIE & CO.,**
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
Will offer on
MONDAY, 26th inst.,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
SILKS
and
DRESS GOODS
at a great reduction, to close out before Jan. 1.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

---

BROCATELS, TAPESTRY, REPS.
**LACE CURTAINS,**
CORNICES, SHADES.
**TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,**
No. 809 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

---

GREAT BARGAINS
IN RICH DRY GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer at retail on MONDAY, Dec. 3,
THE GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED,
having purchased largely at the great peremptory auction sales of last week, the
RICHEST SILKS AND MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
at about 50 cents on the dollar. Also,
SHAWLS,
the RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED, with the largest assortment of RICH MATERIALS for
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
in VELVET and ASTRAKHAN CLOTHS, of all colors.
Also, BLACK and COLORED BEAVER CLOTH at less than half price.

---

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

---

NO. 27 BOND-ST.
THE NEWEST STYLE FOR
Balls and Soiree Dresses.
Opera, Carriage and Traveling Cloaks.
Choice of Bonnets imported.
All orders promptly attended to. Apprentices wanted.
Mmes. PARRAIN PAUL & CO., de Paris.

---

FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
La CHAPRON, No. 11 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
From 15 cents up to $200 each.
Letters embroidered in perfection. Fixed price.

---

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.

Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

---

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, corsets and skirts at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

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## MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS $10—WORTH $20; BONnets at $15, worth $30; bonnets at $5, worth $10; feathers at $5, worth $10; children's hats, felt hats, untrimmed. L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

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## HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

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W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
**WATER WHEELS**

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

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THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT AND DIRECTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the office, Room No. 39 Bible House, 8th-st. The following officers of the Association and Chairmen of the Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

JAMES BROWN, President, 59 Wall-st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, 26 Clinton-place.
JAMES LENOX, Vice-President, 53 5th-av.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice-President, 71 South-st.
JOHN DAVID WOLFE, Vice-President, 13 Madison-av.
A. R. WETMORE, Vice-President, 81 Vesey-st.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, 78 South-st.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Recording Secretary, 40 Wall-st.
Wards I. II. and III.—Geo. W. Abbe, 8 Pine-st.
IV.—Charles Chamberlain, 168 South-st.
V.—Henry S. Terbell, 67 Worth-st.
VI.—John Boyd, 12 Franklin-st.
VII.—Robert S. Place, 499 Water-st.
VIII.—John Endicott, 32 Charlton-st.
IX.—Daniel French, 1 Charles-st.
X.—B. G. Cole, 100 Forsyth-st.
XI.—James Little, 245 7th-st.
XII.—A. B. Demorest, 2d-av., corner 116th-st.
XIII.—Wm. A. Walker, 33 Sheriff-st.
XIV.—David Terry, 199 Mulberry-st.
XV.—F. A. Conkling, 103 10th-st.
XVI.—David Irwin, 204 West 21st-st.
XVII.—William Truslow, 89 2d-av.
XVIII.—Adam W. Spies, 57 East 21st-st.
XIX.—Joseph L. T. Smith, 113 East 42d-st.
XX.—H. G. Stone, 389 8th-av.
XXI.—Wm. B. Bibbins, M. D., 53 Lexington-av.
XXII.—A. M. Lyon, 126 West 42d-st.

ELECTED MANAGERS.
Stewart Brown, 9 West 34th-st.
Jonathan Sturges, 125 Front-st.
George Griswold, 91 5th-av.
E. C. Benedict, 60 10th-st.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary, 39 Bible House.

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RAISINS—RAISINS—RAISINS.

100 whole boxes new Layer Raisins will be sold at $2 50 per box, by E. D. HAWKINS, No. 3 Vesey-st., side of Washington Market, third stand from Washington-st.

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GUERLAIN
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

---

$30 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the apprehension and delivery at any recruiting station of the following deserters, viz.: August Hollevegs, complexion swarthy, eyes gray, hair light, height 5.6¾; Patrick Deegan, complexion light, eyes blue, hair brown, height 5.8¼. The above reward will be paid in obedience to instruction from A. G. O.

RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, G. M. SERVICE, U. S. A., No. 13 JAY-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

G. A. GORDON, Bvt. Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., and Capt. 2d U. S. Cav., Recruiting Officer.

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ATTENTION! MERCHANTS, PAINTERS AND AGENTS. Glass letters for store windows and signs, richly gilded, latest European styles. Unsurpassed for beauty, lasting and economy. Glass signs, door-plates, numbers, show-cards, frames, gilding, &c.; silver plated numbers for residences expressed everywhere; samples returnable. No. 107 Fulton-st., GLASS LETTER COMPANY.

---

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers'. SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

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AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

Nov. 19, 1866.

---

GENTLEMEN'S WASHING AND MENDING done; also, ladies' clothes, lace curtains, window shades, &c., done up, equal to new, at low prices. Call or address a note to No. 132 West 37th-st., top floor.

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## MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. The best mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

---

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

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## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or would take charge of an invalid lady or young, grown girls; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 149 West 4th-st., third floor, front room.

---

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children; is a good sewer; willing and obliging; best of references. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 477 5th-av.

---

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to City or country; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 129 West 29th-st., in the rear, near 7th-av.

---

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WHO WILL ASsist in washing and ironing; she must be economical and well recommended from her last place; wages $14 per month. Apply at No. 144 5th-av., on Saturday, from 5 to 7 P. M.

---

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble French girl, (a Parisienne,) as lady's maid and first-class seamstress or governess; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

---

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH cook; she is capable of every mode of cooking; also a thorough waitress, &c. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

---

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and has first-class reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 3d-av., second floor.

---

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, who is a competent seamstress; has no objection to wait on a lady; has two years' reference. Call for two days at No. 153 East 16th-st.

---

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; has a good reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 438 West 32d-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 477 5th-av.

---

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, and assist to mind children; has the best City reference from last place. Inquire at No. 156 West 28th-st.

---

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class waitress; best of reference. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 477 5th-av.

---

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 101 West 19th-st.

---

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 147 East 35th-st., near 3d-av.

---

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in fine washing and ironing. Apply at No. 48 West 13th-st.

---

A WELL-RECOMMENDED SCOTCH Protestant wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; can do up ladies' muslins and fluting if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 6th-av. Ring the outside bell.

---

A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES TO go out by the day to make children's and boys' clothes; has Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machine. Call at No. 193 East 20th-st.

---

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO READ daily to an invalid lady. Address READER, Station E.

### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man and his wife; the man as coachman and gardener and wife as cook and laundress; both understand their business and can produce the best of City references. Address, for one week, J. C. L., Box No. 212 Times Office.

---

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a first-class married man without family, to take the charge of a gentleman's place; his character will bear the strictest investigation for capability, honesty and sobriety. Apply at J. M. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., for R. O. P.

---

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife, situations as first-class coachman and first-class cook, or to take charge of a farm; no objection to the country. Call at No. 105 East 11th-st., front room, up stairs.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged American, where he can make himself generally useful; writes a good hand, and is not afraid of work; can give good references. Address C. E. B., General Post-office.

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WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; good groom and careful driver; best of City reference. Address M. C., No. 9 East 5th-st., or Box No. 210 Times Office.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COACHman and gardener; understands taking care of a gentleman's place; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Call or address WILLIAM, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, can give the highest of City reference. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 51 West 22d-st., from 8 till 9 A. M., or from 6 till 7 P. M.

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WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly and willing to go to the country; has good reference from his last employer. Address GROOM, Box No. 213 Times Office.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, an American, as coachman; can refer to late employer. Address W. C., Box No. 216 Times Office, for one week.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business and can produce first-class references. Address C., Box No. 204 Times Office, or No. 58 Water-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A smart colored boy; is capable, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 891 3d-av., near 29th-st.

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WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single Englishman. Address J. J., Box No. 193 Times Office.

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A LIQUOR MANUFACTURER, RECTIFIER, mixer and business man would like a situation in a first-class rectifying house or wholesale liquor-store. Address XXX., Box No. 166 Times Office.

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## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF A MIDDLE-aged respectable woman in a private family, to assist the lady in taking charge of the house and servants; intelligence, willingness and unexceptionable references requisite. Address Box No. 5,763 Post-office, with name, wages and references, and an interview will be given.

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WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE THE CARE OF horses and make himself generally useful, on upper part of the island. Apply at No. 93 Gold-st., from 10 to 11 o'clock, Saturday.

---

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress: must have good references. Apply at No. 8 East 24th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock this morning.

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WANTED—AT NO. 161 WEST 48TH-ST., A good cook, washer and ironer, with good recommendations.

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## PROPOSALS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3,000 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board.

T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

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PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 28th of December, 1866, for the following description of granite, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

20,000 cubic feet rough-cut Eastern granite, one-third to be 16 feet long and 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 10 to 13 feet long and 3½ to 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 6 to 9 feet long and from 3½ to 3 feet wide—all to dress exactly 18 inches in thickness. The stone to be sound, free from holes, and to be rough dressed all round.

20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite for wall above low water; to be from 4 to 10 feet long, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. Beds, builds and joints to be rough-out, and have full joints, all to be cut so as to form a good bend, 4,515 square feet face, to have chiseled arris, one inch wide, and to be neatly pointed, and free from holes; batter of face 1¼ inch to the foot.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster, U. S. N.

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SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Primary School-house now in course of erection on Vestry-st., near Hudson, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. H. BURRAS,
CLAUS PUCHHAFER, } Committee on School Furniture, Fifth Ward.

Dated Nov. 21, 1866.

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## STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1867—ALL SIZES AND styles; daily journals, expense books, blank books, paper, fancy and staple stationery at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys" National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 302 Washington-st., near Reade.

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## MUSICAL.

**HAINES BROTHERS'**
NEW IRON-FRAME OVERSTRUNG PIANOS,

with entire wooden bridges—a construction peculiar to ourselves, producing a very superior tone, and of wonderful power.

For sale at their extensive
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
corner 21st-st. and 2d-av. All those wanting a really good piano at a moderate price are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

---

**THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE**

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

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**STEINWAY & SONS**
Grand, Square and Upright
**PIANO-FORTES**

Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights*,) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame.*

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 29, 1865.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to express to you my undisguised admiration of your in *every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of those *masterpieces* here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.

Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.

LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE.
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 16th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you*. In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here.

Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.

WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
NEW-YORK.

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**KINDT & MANZ**
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 265 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

---

**NEW PATENT PIANOS.**

RAVEN & BACON, manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866.—This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

WAREROOMS—135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

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**MUSICAL BOXES**
of every variety,
PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES,
and costing from
$5 50 TO $2,000.
The largest assortment that can be found anywhere
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.

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**DECKER & CO.**
NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

---

FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANOS
FOR SALE AND TO RENT
on moderate terms, at HAINES BRO'S Factory and Warerooms,
Both corners of 21st-st. and 2d-av.

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PIANOS—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS,
AT LOW PRICES.
WHOLESALE AGENCY, NO. 581 BROADWAY.

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NEW MUSIC.

"Nearest and Dearest," a beautiful song, by J. R. Thomas, with splendid lithographic title-page; 50 cents. "Waiting for the Loved One," and "Do Not Heed Her Warning," (reply to "Gypsy's Warning,") both by Henry Tucker; 30 cents. Also, several Christmas pieces, all of Mme. Parepa's songs, &c. The above mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price.

C. M. TREMAINE, Publisher,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

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NEW SCALE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, with round corners, iron frame, overstrings, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| With carved legs, two rows of molding, &c. | $300 to | $350 |
| Double round corners, extra carvings, &c. | 325 to | 375 |
| | 400 to | 700 |
| Second-hand mahogany piano | | 75 |

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

---

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.

Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

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UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

---

L'AFRICAINE WALTZES—CONTAINING principal airs of Meyerbeer's opera, arranged by GODFREY, 40c.; also, by same composer, "Mabel" and "Guards" waltzes, for Piano, 35 cents each; for violin, 15 cents each. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

---

LESSONS IN SINGING BY AN ITALIAN gentleman, a competent and experienced Professor; Piano instruction if desired; references given. Address CANTO, Box No. 120 Times Office.

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CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

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## FURS.

FINE FANCY FURS.
CHAS. A. HERPICH
is now offering, at his spacious
FUR WAREROOMS,
No. 497 BROADWAY, near the St. Nicholas Hotel,
the extensive and elegant stock of
FINE FURS,
at lowest wholesale prices, the same as charged at his old stand, No. 37 Maiden-lane. This stock consists of the very choicest varieties of
LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS'
FURS,
all of his own importation and manufacture.
CHAS. A. HERPICH,
No. 497 BROADWAY and No. 37 MAIDEN-LANE.

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## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
800 FOR SALE, 100 SLEIGHS, 500 HARNESSES.
1,000 STRAPS SLEIGH BELLS.
C. WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms,
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

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HORSE BLANKETS
Retailed at wholesale prices.
R. CAMPBELL,
No. 50 4th-av.
Fine Harness, Saddles, &c.

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## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., Corner 26th-st.

We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at

A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

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## DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

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## VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

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## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RIGHT REV. HORATIO POTTER, D.D., Bishop of New-York, has kindly consented to repeat the sermon preached by him on Sunday evening, Nov. 11. This sermon will be the second of the course in behalf of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, and will be preached (D. V.) in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., near Grove, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 2. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made for St. Barnabas' House, Mulberry-st.

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BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, BEDFORD-ST.—The Union Thanksgiving Sermon of Rev. ADAM CLEGHORN, preached before the North Macdougal-st. and Berean Baptist Churches on Thursday last, will be repeated on SUNDAY EVENING next, by request, before the same congregations, at Dr. Dowling's Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine. The Pastor, Dr. DOWLING, will preach in the forenoon.

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NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Dec. 2, corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and concert of prayer for seamen, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at the corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

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CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship at Lyric Hall, 47th-st., junction of Broadway and 7th-av. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening subject: *The House of Interpreter.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Pastor's Bible Class at 3 P. M.

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ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector, formerly worshiping at the corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., will hold divine service in the French Church, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On the next SUNDAY the Rector will preach at both services.

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ADVENT SUNDAY.—REV. DR. HIGBEE, Assistant Minister of Trinity Parish, will preach (D. V.) in the Church of the Redemption, East 14th st., opposite Academy of Music, SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection in aid of the church.

---

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOP of New-York will administer the Holy Rite of Confirmation in the Free Episcopal Chapel, 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., on FRIDAY EVENING next, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Services EVERY SUNDAY, at 10¾ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M.

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ELDER KNAPP, THE CELEBRATED revivalist, will preach in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, (Dr. WESCOTT'S,) south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, every afternoon and evening next week (except Saturday) at 3 and at 7½ o'clock.

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REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., of Dublin, will, D. V., preach SUNDAY MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, on *Who They Are Who in These Last Days May Expect to Escape Death*, at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway. Divine services to commence punctually at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.

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CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—REV. J. G. BLISS, General Agent of the American Bible Society in the Levant, will deliver an address TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church of the Ascension, (Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH'S, 5th-av.,) on *The Bible in Turkey and the East.*

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GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

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FIFTY-SECOND-ST. BAPTIST CHAPEL, southwest corner 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., minister in charge.—SUNDAY, Dec. 2, subject of discourse—Morning—*The Pathway of the Just.* Evening—There will be held the monthly Sunday-school concert, at which there will be several speakers, singing, &c.

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CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, AT Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., every SUNDAY. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Communicants' meeting last Saturday evening in every month, at 8 o'clock.

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ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HENRY-ST., corner Scammel.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, Rector, will preach the third of a course of sermons on *Lord's Prayer.* Rev. Dr. MORRIS will preach in the evening at 7½. The public are invited.

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REV. ROBERT FISHER WILL DELIVER a lecture before the Dunbar Memorial Missionary Society of the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1866, at 7½ o'clock. All friends of missions are invited to be present.

JOHN H. DEMAREST, Secretary.

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JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY. Seats free. Class-meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend. Sacrament after morning service.

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ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. G. C. ESRAY. Morning Subject—*Illusions.* Evening Subject—*A Sermon after Thanksgiving.* Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING IN AID OF the Mission at Grande Ligne, will be held on SABBATH EVENING, in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, (Dr. HENDRICH'S,) 2d-av., near 10th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Mr. LAFLOUR, from Grande Ligne, will address the meeting.

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ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will administer Confirmation at 7½ A. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 3 P. M., and Rev. WILLIAM G. HUGHS at 7½ P. M. The afternoon service will be for deaf mutes.

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"LECTURES FOR THE JEWS" WILL be resumed in the Church of St. Matthias, corner 32d-st. and Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Subject: *The Hope of Israel.* Jews and Gentiles are invited.

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CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST. NEAR Broadway.—Services on SUNDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the morning—*A Gospel Church.* Baptism in the evening.

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BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of SUNDAY EVENING'S lecture—*John Calvin as a Christian Leader.*

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A PRAYER MEETING, UNDER THE auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church Association, will be held at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av., on MONDAY, 3d inst., at 12 o'clock noon. The public are invited to attend.

---

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—TWENTY-second-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching in this church by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., on SUNDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

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HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—Rev. G. L. DEMAREST will preach at National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON; services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

---

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—SUNDAY MEETINGS. Seats free. Question for discussion at 3 P. M.—*Is Happiness to be the Final Condition of all Mankind?* At 7½ P. M., discussion on the *Divinity of Christ.*

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CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine Service and Sermon in this Church on SUNDAY next at 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

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IF THE LORD WILL, THE GOOD NEWS of God will be announced in Room No. 17 of No. 937 Broadway, corner 22d-st., TO-MORROW, "the first day of the week," at 10½ A. M., and in the evening at 7½.

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BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. Drs. HITCHCOCK and SHEDD will supply the pulpit of this church during the absence of Rev. Dr. Thompson. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

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SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., WILL PREACH in the West 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

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40TH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Lexington-av. The Pastor, Rev. J. E. ANNAN, will preach at 10½ A. M. Anniversary exercises, with singing by the children, at 7 P. M.

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FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. HIGBEE will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

---

THE MESSENGER OF THE COMING Saviour will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Christ as Prophet, Priest and King.*

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FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

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YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 84th-st., near 4th-av.—Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

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PREACHING IN THE 50TH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, by the Pastor, Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, on SUNDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

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## PUBLIC NOTICES.

[OFFICIAL.]

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.
TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1866.

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application addressed to Commodore S. P. LEE, Hartford, Conn., who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified, will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them, when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1866.

ON THE PETITION OF WILLIAM SMITH, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 5th day of April, 1853, for an improvement in Weaving Corded Fabrics, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 5th day of April, 1867:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 18th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Republican and the Intelligencer, Washington, D. C., and in the Times, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

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## PERSONAL.

FREDERIC PASTAR, OF BERLIN, Prussia, a carpenter by trade, who left for America, and whose whereabouts at present are unknown, is hereby requested to appear at the Surrogate's Court of that city, in order that he may take possession of the parts left to him by his deceased father, the rentier, H. Pastar, Potsdammerstrasse, No. 5, Berlin, Prussia.

The heirs of the estate of H. PASTAR.

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## ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

## SHIPPING.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Jan. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

**STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR** Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, December 1, at 12 o'clock.

Passengers are requested to be on board at about 11 o'clock. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
NEW-YORK, November 27th, 1866.

**LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.**

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 8.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 16.

The British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

**STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.**

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
HIBERNIA sails..........SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
IOWA sails..............SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.**—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

ETNA..........................WEDNESDAY...Nov. 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....Dec. 1
CITY OF DUBLIN.........WEDNESDAY...Dec. 5
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 8
KANGAROO..................WEDNESDAY...Dec. 12

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $90 | Steerage | $30 |
| First Cabin to London | 95 | Steerage to London | 34 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 105 | Steerage to Paris | 40 |

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**GREAT REDUCTION**
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely

ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

**CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.**
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO..........Dec. 5
HECLA...........Dec. 19
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

**NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

SCOTLAND..........SATURDAY......Dec. 1
THE QUEEN..........SATURDAY......Dec. 8
DENMARK..........SATURDAY......Dec. 15
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY......Dec. 22
PENNSYLVANIA..........SATURDAY......Dec. 29
And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

| | Cabin. | Steerage. |
|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool or Queenstown | $100 | $30 |

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 2.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:

GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 1.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Dec. 8.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

**THE BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**
ALEX. BROWN & SONS, General Agents.
FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT PORT ROYAL AND KEY WEST.

The steamship LIBERTY will be dispatched as above, from Baltimore, on TUESDAY, Dec. 4.

☞ The steamships of this line are furnished with Frasee's metallic life-boats, in addition to life-boats and apparatus required by law. ☜

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agents, No. 16 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.

N. B.—Passengers by this route avoid a long distance of sea travel.

**FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.**

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY..........Dec. 3 | MONDAY..........Dec. 31
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.**
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

The regular departures of this line will hereafter be THURSDAY, at noon.

COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Thursday, Dec. 6.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Thursday, Dec. 13.
EAGLE, GREENE, Thursday, Dec. 20.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.**
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on MONDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.**
PIERSON'S WEEKLY LINE.

Steamship EUTAW is now receiving freight at Pier No. 18 East River, and will positively sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S** side-wheel steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 13.

From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

## SHIPPING.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE**

**TO CALIFORNIA,**

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

DEC. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
DEC. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
DEC. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

**FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.**

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO CO.,
Sole Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.**

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 28 William-st., New-York.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.**

FIRST VOYAGE.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

| | First Cabin. | Second Cabin. | Steerage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco to Yokohama | $250 | $170 | $85 |
| San Francisco to Hong Kong | 300 | 200 | 100 |

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

FREIGHT received and THROUGH BILLS OF LADING signed per OCEAN QUEEN, Dec. 1, (slow,) and per HENRY CHAUNCEY, Dec. 11, (fast,) connecting closely, as above.

For freight, through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.**
EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

**REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.**

The fast and favorite steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

**FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.**

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

**FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.**

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.**

The steamship
FUNG SHUEY, Capt. WADSWORTH,
will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

**STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.**

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow, Dec. 8.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.**—Regular United States Mail Line, Wednesdays and Saturdays. The elegant and popular sidewheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST Commander, is now receiving cargo and will sail THIS DAY, (Saturday, Dec. 1,) at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. Having yet considerable room, freight will be received up to hour of sailing. Bills of lading signed on board.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The ANDALUSIAN will follow Dec. 5.

## RAILROADS.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.**—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT** foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.**

Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

## FOREIGN HOTELS.

**PARIS—GRAND HOTEL MIRABEAU,**
No. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX.

This magnificent first-class hotel, recently embellished and elegantly furnished, has been patronized during the present century by the first families of both hemispheres, and justifies its renown by its unique situation in the most fashionable part of Paris. Its beautifully laid out garden in the midst of a court-yard, ornamented with a perpetually running fountain, (advantages as to public health which have no equal among the Paris hotels,) its excellent cuisine, and the care and attention shown to its distinguished guests. There are large and small apartments, at all prices; private restaurant, coffee-rooms, saloons, reading and smoking rooms, letter-box, interpreters, carriages, &c., &c.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MR. GEO. C. ANTHON** will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

**MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED** her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

**LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,**
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A Literary Union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

**CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE**

For young gentlemen, with Primary Department, E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Handsome house and grounds between Central Park and Hudson River. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial instruction. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

**MR. VAN NORMAN'S**

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

**GARDNER INSTITUTE,**

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

**HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.**—$100 pays for board, washing, fuel and furnished room and tuition, in common and higher English, Latin and Greek, French, German, drawing, crayoning and oil-painting, per term of 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 31.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Principal.

**HOME FOR ONE OR TWO CHILDREN, FROM 7 TO 12 YEARS OF AGE.**—A lady residing in one of the healthiest and pleasantest interior towns of Massachusetts will take charge of one or two children, giving full and conscientious attention to their moral and physical welfare. The amplest references given. Address W., Box No. 3,649 Post-office.

**FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE**—By Prof. PARRAIN, Diplomate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris (teachers' school.) Tuition warranted in three months. No. 27 Bond-st.

**DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES**—Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3. GEO. C. SMITH.

**YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER** term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

## TEACHERS.

**A LADY HAVING TAUGHT PRIVATE** classes in this City for many years, desires pupils in English at their homes. Address BOOKSTORE, No. 184 6th-av.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARDING.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO TAKE** a gentleman and wife to board who would advance $150. A very pleasant suite of rooms. Address C. M., Box No. 164 Times Office.

**BOARDING—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS** adjoining; also, rooms for single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

**A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WANTS A** nicely furnished room in a private French family who will take a boarder more for company's than profit's sake. Room without board must not exceed $4 or $5; with board, $9 or $10 per week. Address A. HEINE, No. 48 Nassau-st., City.

**A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS** rooms, with hygienic board, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

**FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD** (one or two meals) wanted by a young man; location east of 5th-av.; cleanliness appreciated. Address, giving price and full particulars, B. C. L., care New-York *Evening Post.*

**ROOM WANTED ON THE FIRST FLOOR,** suitable for a Doctor's office, with one or two bedrooms, with or without board, between 17th and 23d sts., Broadway and 4th-av. Address PHYSICIAN, Station D.

**HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS** for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $5 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

**WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN A** bedroom, with fireplace and breakfast; English family preferred. Address, with lowest terms, P., Box No. 5,064 Post-office.

**A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR ONE** or two gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison Park.

**SITTING-ROOM, WITH DOUBLE BED**room, nicely furnished, to let to gentlemen, without board, at No. 149 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

**ROOMS.—PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED** rooms, at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

**NICE, FURNISHED ROOM FOR GEN**tlemen only, in the private house 6 St. Mark's-place.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER** can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

## TO LET.

**TO LET—THE FURNISHED THREE-STORY** brown-stone house, No. 88 Second-place, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn. The house has been lately put in thorough repair, and is one of the finest streets in the city. JOHN VANDERBILT, No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York.

**BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TO LET, A THREE-**story full sized house with gas and bath; furnished throughout, and furniture for sale; price $4,000 cash; including rent to May. Address SIDNEY, *Evening Post,* New-York.

**TO LET—A SUITE OF FINE OFFICES AT NO.** 156 Broadway, Manhattan Building; rooms Nos. 8 and 9; also choice desk room at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, Room No. 8. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 1 READE-ST.,** between Centre-st. and Broadway, with the basement; also, No. 25 Chambers-st., with or without basement; offices in building No. 25 Chambers-st. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

**TO LET—ON 11TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., A** large, strongly-built building, 50x98, suitable for manufacturing purposes, or any business requiring plenty of room. Inquire of A. W. BARNES, No. 152 Chatham-st.

**TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, SIX ROOMS;** water and gas, &c.; also part of a house on Murray Hill, Lexington-av.; rent of each, $10. Apply at No. 126 East 35th-st.

**BROADWAY STORE TO LET—FIRST** floor, for the holiday months of December and January; size of store, 25x60 feet; large show-windows. Apply at once at No. 413 Broadway.

**AT STATEN ISLAND—COR. BARD AND** Castleton avs., till May, for $700, furnished house, with stable and two acres of land. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

**LOFTS TO RENT.—THE LOFTS OF NOS. 12** and 14 Cliff-st., near John; suitable for any hardware business. Apply to SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, No. 16 Cliff-st.

**STABLE TO LET—AN ABOVE-GROUND** stable, four stalls, near Union-square. Apply at No. 34 East 14th-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

**TO LET—FLOORS IN NEW HOUSES, JUST** finished, on 40th-st., near 3d-av. Rent $15 to $20. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, corner 36th-st. and 1st-av.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED—A ROOM WITH STEAM POWER** for a light manufacturing business. Address, with full particulars, SAMUEL R. TREMBLEY, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

## HOTELS.

**ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN** plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

## STEAMBOATS.

**STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON FOR SALE.**

Proposals for the purchase of the above vessels will be received at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, until the 11th of December, instant, at 12 o'clock M.

Any information desired will be given by the officers of the Company at this office.

The ARAGO will make her next regular voyage, leaving New-York on the 22d inst.

No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

**THE OLD LINE.**
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

**FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE** steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.**—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## EXPRESSES.

**GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.**

Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Rector-st., Empire Building.
Temporary office, No. 298 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

The GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY will THIS DAY open its first line between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, for
HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.
They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| For heavy freight to Philadelphia | 40c. per 100 lbs. |
| For heavy freight to Baltimore | 90c. per 100 lbs. |
| For heavy freight to Washington | $1 20 per 100 lbs. |
| For heavy freight to Georgetown, D. C. | 1 30 per 100 lbs. |
| For heavy freight to Alexandria | 1 60 per 100 lbs. |

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South, and Southwest, as a full express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at either of the above offices.
S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
S. GWYNN, President, } No. 42 Broadway.
E. C. PECHIN, Treasurer, }

## AMUSEMENTS.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.
*THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.*
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AT 1,
THE BLACK CROOK,
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
A GRAND MATINEE
on SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats.

**WALLACK'S EXTRA.**

It is respectfully announced that
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will have the honor of appearing for the first time this season on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 3.

During his engagement (which must necessarily be limited) he will (in addition to several of his most favorite impersonations) appear in an ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER.

Seats secured five days in advance.

### GREAT MASONIC FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
### HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
WILL OPEN
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 5,
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY.

The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.

**DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY.**

LAST TWO ENTERTAINMENTS OF M. HARTZ—THIS DAY.
MATINEE AT 2; DOORS OPEN AT 1¼.

THIS EVENING at 8—Eighty-fourth performance, and last night until MONDAY, Dec. 17, of the popular Illusionist, the Hall having been previously engaged for an annual fair.

M. Hartz takes this opportunity of thanking the public of New-York for their very liberal patronage, and begs to announce that he will reopen at the above Hall, on MONDAY, Dec. 17, with wonders and miracles of the most extraordinary character.

"THE MYSTERY." "THE MYSTERY."
A HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR,
exhibited for the last time this afternoon and evening.

Mr. A. Sedgwick will perform on the English Concertina.

Tickets, 50c.; Reserved seats, $1; for sale at the hall. Children half-price to matinee. Multum in parvo very soon.

**THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION** of the ARTIST FUND SOCIETY is now open at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

## FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE.**

Real Estate adjoining the Morris Canal, on the south side of Orange-st., 250 feet on Orange-st., 250 feet on First-st., now occupied by Calvin Crowell as a coal-yard.

Also, four acres and twenty hundredths of an acre, situated on Third-st., on the north side of Orange-st., distant about 400 feet from Orange-st.

The above property will be sold low and on very accommodating terms to close the estate of Elias Tomkins, deceased. If desired a large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Inquire of JOSEPH WARD, Executor, CALVIN CROWELL, on the premises, or L. D. TOMKINS, Orange.

**BREWERY FOR SALE,**
LOCATED IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.

An old established brewery doing a good business, and lately fitted up in perfect order to brew by steam, and is capable of brewing 100 barrels per day, with casks, &c., all in perfect order, will be sold on the 10th day of December next at auction, if not sold before at private sale. Address Box No. 188 Post-office, Alexandria, Va.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.**

Desirable property for sale on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at Bergen Point, Elizabeth, Mulford, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Boundbrook and Somerville; eligible building sites, elegant country residences, good tillable farms with fine buildings, and valuable mill property.
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

**WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE**—SITUATED on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.

Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.

The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.

For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

**BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.**—For sale, by order of the executors of Asa Fitch, deceased, the property known as Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, and Nos. 33, 35, 39, 37, 41 and 43 New-street, and known as the Public Stores, having a frontage on Broadway of about 125 feet, about 130 feet on New-street, and on Exchange-place of about 124, and on the southerly line of about 154 feet, being the largest compact parcel of improved real estate offered for sale south of the City Hall. The lots are covered by substantial and costly warehouses, erected for the late owner, and are to be sold either subject to a lease to the United States Government, expiring on the 1st May next, or for full and free possession at that date. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for a term of years, or all can be paid on delivery of the deed.

For further particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY** seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

**VALUABLE TIMBER AND COTTON LANDS FOR SALE IN EAST FLORIDA.**—These lands are heavily timbered, mostly with yellow pine, and are located conveniently to the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and the Suwannee and other rivers, in Suwannee and Columbia Counties, East Florida, comprising over 41,000 acres, and will be sold in sections of 640 acres and upward. To the actual settler, no lands in the South offer greater inducements for either lumbering or farming purposes; and as a permanent investment, they present to the capitalist or speculator a prospect of the highest remuneration, from new connecting railroads, and the general improvements progressing in that section of the country. For further particulars apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers and No. 5 Reade sts., where a map of the lands can be seen.

**FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON** Mount Hope, 5 minutes' walk from Tremont depot, Harlem Railroad; 3½ miles from 125th-st. station, and less than 4 miles north of Central Park, to which there is now one of the finest roads in the country; view good and location very healthy; choice fruit on the place; good carriage-house, stables, and hen-coop on the premises; possession given now or in the Spring; furniture will be sold with the house if desired. Apply to J. P. DENNY, No. 495 Broadway, or to station-master at Tremont.

**FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE RE**plete with all modern improvements, gas, bath, &c., and ten acres of land, within fifty minutes of City by frequent communications; brick house, built in best manner; brick stable and carriage-house, ice-house, hennery, and all necessary outbuildings; every variety of choicest fruit trees; on the east bank of the Passaic River, near Newark. Apply to GEORGE W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

**FOR SALE—TWO NEAT COMFORTABLE TWO-**story attic and basement brick houses in good order, situate Nos. 19 and 23 Ridge-st., near Grand; lots 20 by 75 feet each; in fee; also four lots, 25x100 feet each, on north side 82d-st., between 11th and 12th avs., well situated, having fine view of Hudson River; part of the money can remain on mortgage if desired. Apply to WM. F. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or to HENRY U. SLIPPER, No. 231 Pearl-st., executors.

**FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A FINE** property, consisting of house, with gas and water, good barn, plenty of fruit, &c.; bargain for a gentleman doing business in New-York; three minutes' walk from depot and only 30 minutes from New-York. For particulars, inquire at Nos. 593 and 595 Washington-st., New-York.

**A FIRST-CLASS FARM AT MILLSTONE,** N. J., at a bargain; 85 acres under superior cultivation, good large house and splendid outbuildings, one mile from depot; only $8,500. Also, superior little farm of 30 acres; fine location and buildings, ½ mile from depot; $6,250. Others cheap.
PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room 2.

**FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM, ABOUT 200** acres, between Plainfield and Rahway, N. J.; healthy locality and pleasant situation; good house, very superior barn, &c.; apple and pear orchard; will be sold low if application is made soon. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st.

**ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND** farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

**TWO ELEGANT HOUSES ON 5TH-AV.,** built by M. Byrnes, Esq., in the most elegant manner, with extensive dining-rooms, and the very earliest improvements. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**HOUSE AND STABLE ON 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.**—For sale the first-class house and stable, No. 109 West 14th-st., 37½ feet wide, lot 125 feet deep; in good order, with immediate possession; price, $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE ESTATE OF** the late SAMUEL S. HOWLAND, in Westchester County, near Dobbs' Ferry. For particulars apply to A. SMEDBERG, No. 46 Exchange-place, or to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

**FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE,** on 35th-st., with an extension for picture gallery; three stories high, furnished completely: immediate possession. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**NEAT COTTAGE HOUSES, WITHIN** an hour of New-York, for sale on reasonable terms and at prices ranging from $4,000 to $9,600.
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS CORNER FIRST-AV.** and 88th-st., 150 feet on 88th-st., 100 feet on avenue, and two lots adjoining, fronting 50 feet on 87th-st.
JOSEPH DUNDERDALE, No. 63 Nassau-st.

**FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES FOR** sale cheap for cash, on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Immediate possession. J. M. COBURN.

**FOR SALE—ON 4TH-ST., OPPOSITE WASH**ington Parade Ground. Price $30,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**FIFTH-AVENUE.—ELEGANT EXTRA SIZED** house and stable, possession 1st March, price $11,000, for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS.**

THIS SATURDAY, DEC. 1,
GRAND OPERA MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Donizetti's charming Opera,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
EVENING PERFORMANCE THIS SATURDAY, AT 7¾ P. M.

ADMISSION—Orchestra, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; dress circle, $1; gallery, 50 cents.

TROMB-AL-CA-ZAR.
Operette Bouffe, in 1 act, by Offenbach.
CROQUE-POULE.
Vaudeville, in 1 act, by Rogier.
LES PREMIERS AMOUR.
Comedy-Vaudeville, by Scribe.

Ticket-office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

**NEW-YORK THEATRE.**

Opposite the New-York Hotel.
Managers..........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.

TO-DAY, at 1 o'clock, extra performance of "GRIFFITH GAUNT." Admission, $1; children, half price. Doors open at 12½. Also, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, the new, picturesque, thrilling and romantic drama of the Passions, by Augustin Daly, author of "Leah, the Forsaken," &c., founded on Charles Reade's great novel, entitled

GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY,

which has received the stamp of immediate success from overflowing and enraptured audiences, which are moved alternately to smiles and tears, or are spell-bound with interest, or excited to unbounded enthusiasm. Seats may be secured six days in advance for GRIFFITH GAUNT.

Miss ELIZA NEWTON, the favorite Comedienne, and Mr. LANERGAN, the popular tragedian, will appear on MONDAY EVENING.

**STEINWAY HALL.**

MRS. MARIE ABBOTT'S
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
THIS SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock.

The following artists have kindly tendered their services: Mlle. MATILDA TOEDT, Violiniste.
Mr. F. STEIN, Baritone.
Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, Pianist.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Mr. J. M. ABBOTT, Conductor.
Mr. DRESSLER, Conductor.
Tickets—One Dollar.
For sale at all the music stores and Steinway Hall.

**GREAT SUCCESS OF THE CECILIAN CHOIR.**
**GREAT SUCCESS OF THE CECILIAN CHOIR.**
STEINWAY HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, 1866.
Second performance of Handel's great oratorio,
SAMSON.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA,

ready this morning at the following places: Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

**GERMAN THALIA THEATRE.**

No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
BOGUMIL DAWISON

on account of a hoarseness, is not able to appear on Saturday night, but will commence his performances on MONDAY, Dec. 3, in his great character of Lord Harleigh, in SIR IST WAHNSINNIG, and Bonjour, in DIE WIENER IN PARIS.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock.**

**14TH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.**

STEINWAY HALL.
SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 2, at 8 o'clock.
H. L. BATEMAN and L. F. HARRISON..........Directors

The attention of the public is respectfully called to the following magnificent programme:

Mr. JULIUS EICHBERG,

the celebrated composer and violinist, will perform the first movement of Beethoven Concerto, opus 64, and Religious Meditations with organ accompaniment.

Mr. W. J. HILL,

the favorite young Tenor, (first appearance at these concerts,) will sing
"I Think of Thee," by Krebbs, and
"Sleep Well, Sweet Angel," by Abt.
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Increased for this occasion, will perform Liszt's most celebrated work, "LES PRELUDES."

With Harp Obligato by Mr. Toulmin.
Overture to Zauberfloete by Mozart.
Invitation a la Danse, by Weber, arranged for orchestra by Berlioz.
Overture in C, opus 115, by Beethoven, and
The Grand March by Rakoczy.
The charge of admission remains as usual.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.

The sale of which will commence this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

**MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 3.**

First appearance this season of
MR. LESTER WALLACK,
in Goldsmith's favorite comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

**TICKETS AND RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, THEATRES** and all first-class places of amusement, for sale and secured in advance, at the office-room known as the Ristori Ticket-office, at Chickering & Son's, No. 652 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

## MEDICAL.

**TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.**

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

**HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195** Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

**MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.**—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

**DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY** be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

**A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE**—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

**TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL,** Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,329 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

**MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY** of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

**MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH** regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

**SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREAT**ment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel.* Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

**DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.**—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

**DR. KING, OLD FEMALE PHYSICIAN,** has discovered a remedy for removing female obstructions or irregularities in 15 minutes, without risk or pain. Office No. 126 West 9th-st., near Broadway. Consultation free. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

**DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS,** for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

**LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.**—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

**A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR** married ladies, by Dr. POWERS, Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

**A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD** regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

**LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR.** POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

**MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION** in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,**

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

PERFORMANCES EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
IN THE NEW AND SPLENDID ARENA,

in which will be introduced by PROFESSOR HALL THE CAMEL, BUFFALO, KEBU, 3-HORNED BULL, PERFORMING ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND.

The modern Grimaldi, JOHN FOSTER, will introduce the WONDERFULLY EDUCATED MULES, THE TRICK PONIES AND PERFORMING MONKEYS.

MONS. DAVIS, THE LION-KING, WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS, consisting of AFRICAN AND ASIATIC LIONS, NUMIDIAN LIONESS, BRAZILIAN TIGRESS, BENGAL AND SENEGAL LEOPARDS AND S. A. JAGUAR.

THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

AFTERNOON AT 2 AND EVENING AT 7½.

Buckstone's thrilling Drama, in three acts, of the
VISION OF THE DEAD.

THE INFANT PHENOMENA, Miss EMMA FOSTER, aged five years, in her astonishing Scotch dance. Dances by Miss EMMA SHELL and Gen. GRANT, Jr.

GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.

The greatest living curiosity ever exhibited,
A CHICKEN WITH A HUMAN FACE.

JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY, AGED SIXTEEN YEARS; WEIGHS 526 POUNDS. MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS. 2 GIANTS AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL. Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities. Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock.**

**616 BROADWAY.**

GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR
AND
PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
in aid of the maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

We, the Officers and Managers of "the Home and School," for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and coöperation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival, of all who desire with us to see "the Home and School enabled to receive and care for all needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection.

Mrs. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, President.
Mrs. Chas. P. Daly, Acting President.
Mrs. Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont, 1st Vice-Pres'd't.
Mrs. Robert Foster, 2d Vice-President.
Mrs. John S. Voorhies, Treasurer.
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Managers—Mrs. W. Germond, Mrs. E. Clifford Wadsworth, Mrs. Nelson Place, Mrs. W. Berrian, Mrs. H. J. Sherman, Mrs. C. Mailler, Mrs. Wm. Mailler, Mrs. Henry Batjer, Mrs. James Gillies.

The Fair will open on the 10th of December and continue two weeks, at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., New-York. To be concluded by the

GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
TO BE HELD AT
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK,

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, under the musical direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award

$100,000 IN PRESENTS

in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued

200,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH
AND
200,000 PRESENTS, BEING ONE TO EACH TICKET HOLDER.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Present in United States Greenbacks | $10,000 |
| 1 | Splendid Country Residence in Westchester Co., near New-York City | 12,000 |
| 1 | Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E | 4,000 |
| 1 | House and Lot, adjoining above | 3,000 |
| 1 | House and Lot in Brooklyn, N. Y. | 3,000 |
| 1 | Carriage, Horses and Harness, (Complete) | 2,500 |
| 1 | Grand Piano (Steinway) | 1,500 |
| 3 | Lots in Harlem, City of New-York, $1,500 each | 4,500 |
| 1 | Set of Diamonds (Ring, Ear-Rings, and Pin) | 1,000 |
| 1 | Paid up policy of Life Insurance for | 5,000 |
| 1 | "Ellis' Patent Hot Water Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings | 1,000 |
| 1 | Oil Painting of Gen. U. S. Grant | 250 |
| 15 | Gents fine Gold Lever Watches, at $200 | 3,000 |
| 15 | Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches, at $125 | 1,875 |
| 1 | Elegant 1st Premium "Empire" Sewing Machine | 150 |
| 20 | Silver plated Tea Setts, at $75 | 1,500 |
| 100 | Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No. 616 Broadway | 7,500 |
| 1000 | Copies (2 Vols. each) being a complete illustrated History of the War, by Mrs. Ann Stephens | 7,000 |
| 250 | Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons, at $6 | 1,500 |
| 500 | Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, at $5 | 2,500 |
| 1000 | Call Bells and plated Fruit Knives, at $3 | 3,000 |
| | The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.: Musical Instruments, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gents Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gents Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gents Fur Collars and Gloves, &c., amounting to | 24,225 |
| | Making in the Aggregate 200,000 Presents, valued at | $100,000 |

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent to us inclosing the money, from $1 to $25 in a registered letter at our risk, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 tickets to one address | $4 50 |
| 10 tickets to one address | 9 00 |
| 20 tickets to one address | 17 50 |
| 30 tickets to one address | 26 25 |
| 40 tickets to one address | $35 00 |
| 50 tickets to one address | 43 00 |
| 100 tickets to one address | 85 00 |

Address all orders and communications to
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, } No. 616 Broadway,
Or to } New-York.
N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School. }

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We take pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $500 made by Empire Sewing Machine Company, of No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

Donations to the Fair will be gratefully received and acknowledged at this office.

THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors,
No. 616 Broadway.

**WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE**—The "WASHINGTON TWINS," born alive, having two heads, four arms, and but one body and one pair of legs; also the head and right arm of PROBST, the murderer of the Deering Family; together with the magnificent collection of objects in Physiology, Anatomy, Pathology and Natural History. All of which are illustrated daily by lectures and microscopic views at NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

## LECTURES.

**"THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF HUMAN NATURE."**

By request of the Trustees of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, Prof. E. L. YOUMANS will deliver his lecture on "The Scientific Study of Human Nature," in the Great Hall of the Cooper Institute, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, at 8 P. M.

Admission free.
By order of the Trustees.
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
Secretary.

## DANCING

**C. H. RIVERS'**
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,**
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

**FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,**

Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway, now open. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M.

**DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,** No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

**DE GARMO'S BOOK—THIRD EDITION**—Containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German cotillion, &c., now ready; price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

## MACHINERY.

**PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,**

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.

Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

**PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.**

The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

**ONE LARGE ECCENTRIC PUNCH,** eight iron water-tanks, about 400 gallons each; two spoke-lathes, jack-screws, hydraulic presses, force-pumps, anvils, vices, tools, &c., for sale by WESTLAKE & CO., Nos. 277 and 279 Cherry-st.

**MACHINERY.—TO OWNERS OF PATENTS AND OTHERS.**—See advertisement to the above, under "Chances for Business Men," in Daily *Tribune* for ten days.

**PORTABLE ENGINES AND BOILERS**—12 and 15-horse power engines and boilers for sale cheap. Apply to CURTIS & SHAPTER, No. 211 Franklin-st.

**STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW** and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works Paterson, N. J.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WINTER GARDEN.**

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Dec. 1,
EDWIN BOOTH
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear for
THE FIRST TIME
under the present direction, in the role of
RICHARD III.
RICHARD III.
supported by

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Miss IDA VERNON | as | ELIZABETH |
| Miss FANNY MORANT, (by kind permission of Lester Wallack, Esq.,) | as | LADY ANNE |
| Mr. BARTON HILL | as | RICHMOND |
| Mr. Davidge | as | The Lord Mayor |
| Mr. Leffingwell | as | King Henry |
| Mr. Donaldson | as | Buckingham |
| Mr. W. S. Andrews | as | Norfolk |

Messrs. Buell, Hinton, Decker, Oliver, Burroughs, &c., in the cast.
NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME:
Doors open at 7—Commence at 7¼ o'clock.
TUESDAY, Dec. 4,
EDWIN BOOTH
in his grand role of
RICHELIEU.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 5,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
EDWIN BOOTH in two characters, in
THE STRANGER
AND
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
HOUR, 12½.

Performance will terminate in time to enable the visitors from Staten Island and the towns upon the Hudson River, Harlem, New-Haven and other railroads to return conveniently in the afternoon.

**WINTER GARDEN—OPERA MATINEE.**

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, DEC. 1, AT 1,
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA
MATINEE! MATINEE!
Will be presented, Verdi's most celebrated opera,
IL TROVATORE,
with an unapproachably great cast, including
SENORA CARMEN POCH,
MME. NATALI TESTA,
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, FOSSATI.
Conductor..........CARL BERGMANN
☞ ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR ONLY
☞ ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR ONLY
To all parts of the house. No reserved seats.
ON MONDAY EVENING,
Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock,
Second and positively last night of Meyerbeer's
GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
with its inimitably great cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MISS AMALIA M. HAUCK,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5—THE HUGUENOTS.
FRIDAY, Dec. 7—FAUST.
In active preparation Herold's celebrated opera
ZAMPA,
and Rossini's world-renowned opera,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Both works will be shortly produced with a cast embracing the entire strength of the company.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

*This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.*
GRAND MATINEE
for the accommodation of families, ladies and children who cannot attend in the evening.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 1, 1866, at 1 o'clock.
THE BLACK CROOK.
The great
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with the
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
in the same brilliant style as produced in the evening.
ADMISSION $1
to all parts of the house.

No extra charge for securing seats, for which purpose the box-office will remain open until 11 A. M. on Saturday.

Doors open at 12 o'clock.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Dec. 1,
The performances will commence with Palgrave Simpson's beautiful drama, entitled
DREAMS OF DELUSION,
Concluding with Colman's comedy, entitled
THE POOR GENTLEMAN,
presented with the completeness of scenery, appointments and distribution of characters that has distinguished the revival of
THE OLD STANDARD COMEDIES.

It is respectfully announced that
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will have the honor of appearing, for the first time this season, on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 3,
and every evening during the week, in the following favorite and brilliant series of performances:
MONDAY, Dec. 3—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, (with new and appropriate scenery, costumes, &c.)
TUESDAY, Dec. 4—THE WONDER.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5—Will be presented, for the first time in two years, the comic play, entitled
CENTRAL PARK,
with entirely new and elegant Park Scenery and Appointments.
THURSDAY, Dec. 6—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY, Dec. 7—CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY, Dec. 8—CENTRAL PARK.

During Mr. Wallack's engagement (which must necessarily be limited) he will also appear in an entirely
NEW AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER
in a new
COMIC DRAMA,
now in active rehearsal.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED
FOR
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S NIGHTS.
Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**

LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR

Patrons of this favorite Theatre will please notice the hour of commencement is 7½; doors open at 6¾.

THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
THE GRAND POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE
At cheap prices of admission.

50 cents to all parts of the Theatre; Children 25 cents to the Matinee.

Continuation of the people's drama,
THE LONG STRIKE,
THE LONG STRIKE.
Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH as......Noah Learoyd
Pronounced a most natural portraiture of the character.
Mr. STODDART......as...Moneypenny, the Solicitor
Admitted to be a most artistic character-delineation.
OVER THIRTY CHARACTERS IN THE PLAY.
NEARLY A HUNDRED AUXILIARIES IN THE DRAMA.
Followed by the humorous farce of
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.
JEM BAGGS with songs..........STUART ROBSON.

**MR. LESTER WALLACK**

Will appear for the first time this season on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, and every evening during the week in the following FAVORITE AND BRILLIANT SERIES OF PERFORMANCES:

MONDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
TUESDAY—THE WONDER.
WEDNESDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
THURSDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

**NEW BOWERY THEATRE.**

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. LINGARD
Last night of
Miss KATE FISHER.
HANDSOME JACK ON HORSEBACK.
Drama of
SHANDY MAGUIRE,
A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK.

**FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.**

MOST POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
JACK AND GILL,
HARRIET STORM,
CAPTAIN KYD.
MONDAY—REAPPEARANCE of MISS FANNY HERRING.

**NEW-YORK CIRCUS.**

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEE AT 2½,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
at which, as well as
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD;
EL NINO EDDIE,
THE CHILD WONDER;
together with the entire strength of the
LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE OF
STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
ever organized in America, will appear in a splendid selection of
BRILLIANT ARENIC SCENES.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

**IRVING HALL.**

First Grand Matinee of
JAMES M. WEHLI,
the celebrated Pianist,
THIS SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1866.
Doors open at 1—to begin at 2 o'clock.
Mr. Wehli will be assisted by the following artists:
Miss ANTONIA HENNE, Soprano.
Mr. W. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone.
(His first appearance.)
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Rullman Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway; Messrs. Chickering & Sons', No. 652 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

The pianos used at all Mr. Wehli's concerts are from the celebrated manufactory of the Messrs. Chickering, wareroom No. 652 Broadway.

**KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,**

No. 720 BROADWAY.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW BILL.
The wonderful LEON, The great Lyric.
The wonderful LEON, Terpsichorean and
The wonderful LEON, Tragic Artist.
The popular light comedian, EDWIN KELLY.
In Opera, BELISARIO and Burlesque.
In Ballet, PAS DE L'AIR, and tragedy.
In Comedy, TAMING THE BUTTERFLY, and farce.
A COMPANY OF MINSTRELS UNEQUALED.

**BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.**

Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
A TRIP TO A A TRIP TO
THE A THE
MOON. A MOON.
EVERY EVENING till further notice. New acts, songs.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

**STEINWAY HALL.**

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
PUBLIC REHEARSAL NO. 4,
SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Admission 50 cents. Subscriptions received at Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway, and Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway. L. SPIER, Secretary.

**WALLACK'S.**

MONDAY, DEC. 3,
first appearance this season of
MR.
LESTER
WALLACK.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

**MME. MONTANIA'S**

SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

**GREAT MASONIC FAIR,**

IN AID OF THE HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, AT THE CORNER OF GRAND AND CROSBY STS.
Opens WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1866. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1.

Contributors are requested to send in their goods without delay.

**FREDERICK MOLLENHAUER'S ANNUAL** Concert, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1866, in Irving Hall, assisted by Mme. B. Johannsen, Mme. Zimmermann, Arion Society, Messrs. H. Mollenhauer, E. Mollenhauer, R. A. Wellenstein, H. Kalliwoda, Master Emil Mollenhauer. Conductor, Herr CARL ANSCHUTZ. Tickets $1 each; to be had at the principal music stores.

**RESERVED SEATS**

For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office.
H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

**THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.**

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY
AND 900 BROADWAY.

# EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

## Total Destruction of the North River Petroleum Warehouse and Contents.

## 7,500 BARRELS OF OIL CONSUMED

## A Large Quantity of Lumber and Four Railroad Trucks Destroyed.

## THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT $200,000

## SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Last evening, at about 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in the buildings at the foot of West Twenty-first-street, North River, occupied as a petroleum oil warehouse by the North River Petroleum Company.

### DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE.

The first intimation of the breaking out of the fire was communicated by Wm. B. Hindman, superintendent of the establishment. The building, which was about 200 feet square, was constructed of brick, one-story high, with an 8-inch wall, slate roof. In one corner of this building was Mr. Hindman's office and sleeping apartments. He had only just returned from tea and was about retiring to bed, when he was startled at the noise of a tremendous explosion, and an instant afterward a large barrel came flying through the window-sash and into his apartment. Alarmed at what he had heard and seen, he rushed from the building into the street, hastened to the nearest Police station-house and there gave the alarm. This brought the members of the Fire Department quickly to the spot, and no delay occurred in getting on the water.

### PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

By this time it was apparent that nothing could save the building and its contents. Explosion followed explosion, as the flames were communicated from barrel to barrel of the inflammable material, and very soon the roof of the building was blown off, and the walls razed by the fearful concussions occasioned by the explosions. The scene at this time was truly grand, but awful in the extreme. The appearance of the burning oil, as it blazed up from amid the *débris* of the fallen walls, was that of a broad, expansive sea of fire, with its ten thousand hissing, blazing tongues; while from off its top rolled away a vast, heavy black smoke, so dense as to prevent for a time any close approach to the fire from the direction of Twenty-third-street. The heavens were lit up with the lurid flames, the reflection of which could be observed all over the City. Soon after the falling of the walls, the fire was communicated to four platform cars, belonging to the New-York Central Railroad Company, which were then standing upon a track running close to the buildings on the upper side, and upon which were six large tanks containing each 100 gallons of the oil.

### MORE EXPLOSIONS AND NARROW ESCAPES.

In a very few moments after the fire had commenced its work of destruction upon the cars the tanks burst with a frightful noise, scattering their contents far and wide about them. Those who entertain an idea that the life of a newspaper reporter is all smooth and fair should have been present just at this moment to have all such notions completely dispelled from their minds by the scene which ensued. Fire-Marshal Baker, who is always on hand just where his services are needed, was standing in close proximity to the scene of these last explosions, and about him were grouped a number of "knights of the quill," who were eagerly inquiring into the particulars of the conflagration. Just then the Marshal turned about, and observing the position of affairs, he advised an immediate retreat from the place of danger. They had scarcely turned to leave, however, before the explosion occurred, by the force of which two of the aforesaid "knights" were thrown completely off their feet, and landed flat on their faces into detestable filthy pools of oil, mud and water, their dignity considerably compromised by their misfortune. They rose to their feet quite uninjured, puffed and spluttered awhile, uttered several pious ejaculations in our hearing, and then left in search of clean water and clothes brushes, to return to their labors after a short season, partly renewed.

### A SECOND ALARM.

Up to this time, or just previous to the explosion of the tanks upon the cars, the fire had been kept within the bounds of the building; but now, a strong southerly wind blowing, the flames were communicated rapidly to the lumber-yard adjacent to the warehouse, and owned by Messrs. S. P. & J. McClave. Here about $500,000 worth of fine lumber, principally walnut and fine pine, were stored. Of course, so inflammable a material yielded readily to the flames, and in a very few moments the work of destruction had fairly commenced in this new quarter. A second alarm was then rung which brought out the reserve in full force. Added to these came the Metropolitan Fire Department steamtug *John Fuller*, which rendered valuable assistance. The attempts of the firemen were thereafter directed to prevent the fire from extending any further than the piles of lumber outside the yard. To this end they overturned them, so far as was practicable, and cast them into the huge lake of fire immediately adjacent. At this writing (midnight) the earnest energies of the firemen, and the very commendable management of operations by the chiefs, has succeeded in preventing any very great destruction to the contents of the lumber-yards. The oil, of course, will continue to burn until it is all exhausted, but as it is bordered by a wall of earth thirty-six inches in height, (the floor of the building having been sunken to that depth below the surface of the ground, as prescribed by law,) it is impossible for the flames to spread any further, and it is hoped that the fire will not occasion any further considerable losses.

### ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The origin of the fire is wrapped in a complete mystery—nothing further being known than that an explosion occurred and a barrel was blown through the office window, as before related, after which the flames were seen issuing from the building. The cause of the explosion does not appear, and had not, when our reporter left the scene, been ascertained. It is supposed to have originated in some way in the cooper-shop connected with the buildings, in which the barrels were made and repaired. But this is simple conjecture, and not until the Fire Marshal shall have concluded his investigations into the matter will we be able to tell definitely the origin of the conflagration.

### LOSSES, INSURANCES AND POLICE.

We have estimated the total loss at $200,000. The principal losers are Messrs. Josiah Macy's Sons, who owned 1,000 barrels of the oil, valued at, probably, $15,000. The remaining 6,000 barrels were owned by Messrs. D. Brown & Sons. These were valued at about $90,000. The building was owned by the Company, and is of course a total loss. It was worth, at a rough estimate, about $10,000. The cars were owned by the New-York Central Railroad Company, and have only their wheels left to indicate their former existence. On none of these losses could the insurances be ascertained, but it is feared that they will fall considerably short of covering the aggregate amount of damage. The loss of the Messrs. McClave will probably constitute the balance of the sum total, on which there is an insurance in thirty companies, which it is thought will barely cover the damage inflicted. The Police arrangements were admirably managed. Sections were present from the Ninth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, and did excellent service in keeping back the crowds that usually throng the neighborhood of large fires, besides attending to the cases of the host of thieves who flock to such scenes with a view to plunder.

### Another Account.

Last evening about 6 o'clock a fire, that at first threatened serious consequences to the surrounding property, broke out in Twenty-first-street, and raged with irresistible rapidity for nearly two hours, until the building of one story high, belonging to the newly-established Kerosene Oil Company, containing some 7,500 casks of oil, was reduced to a heap of ruins. The alarm was given by the Thirty-third-street bell, and was thence telegraphed immediately to the various Metropolitan Fire Brigade stations, which in a short period of time expressed nearly a dozen engines to the scene of the disaster. A strong southwestern wind prevailing at the time inflamed the fury of the conflagration, inasmuch that it was feared at one time that it would extend itself to the shipping in the docks and the factories adjacent, but the skillful play of the firemen prevented this catastrophe, though they could not arrest the communication of the flames to the piles of lumber in the lumber yard, the firing which in conjunction with the vast mass of inflammable oil, increased the intensity of the conflagration which illuminated the river and the shipping far and wide, and threw a deep red haze on the horizon, accompanied by an insufferable smell and dense rolling volumes of dark smoke. The water had but little effect on the streams of burning oil which gradually became exhausted and, so to speak, burnt themselves out by about 7 o'clock, by which time the immense storage of kerosene was entirely consumed. There was a strong body of Police from the Thirteenth Precinct present, under the superintendence of Capt. Williamson; the fire brigade being under the management of Chief-Engineer Kingsland. The firemen worked most effectively, and prevented the flames from spreading to the proximate structures. The building and its contents are said to be insured, and it is expected that the smoldering remains of the fire will not be extinguished until midnight. There were thousands of spectators present.

## BOARD OF HEALTH.

### The Prevalence of Typhus and Typhoid Fever—Inquiry into the Cause of the Idaho Disaster—A Resolution About Swine.

The members of the Board of Health held their regular meeting yesterday. The usual statistical reports were handed in. The following communication complaining of the non-report to the Board of the existence of cases of typhus and typhoid fever was read.

OFFICE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.

*Jackson S. Schultz, Esq., President Metropolitan Board of Health:*

SIR: I beg respectfully to call the attention of the Board to the fact that almost no reports of cases of typhus and typhoid fevers are received at this office excepting through the certificates of death.

That there are many such cases, especially of typhoid fever, there is no doubt, and if their existence were promptly reported to the Board, I believe that much could be done to lessen the danger of infection, and perhaps remove the original causes of the disease.

Tenement-houses, especially, are frequently found in such condition as to strongly predispose the occupants to diseases of this class. Not unfrequently these causes can only be discovered by careful medical inspection, and I would respectfully recommend that an appeal be made, not only to physicians, but also to owners, agents and occupants of tenement property, to coöperate with the Board by promptly giving information at this office, in person or by letter, of the existence of any cases of typhus, typhoid or scarlet fever, which may come to their knowledge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) ED. B. DALTON,
Sanitary Superintendent, M. B. H.

Dr. Rodenstein was censured by the Board for failing to report cases of typhus and typhoid fever in the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. The law is to be enforced in this case.

A resolution was passed calling on the Sanitary Superintendent to cause an investigation into the causes of the late disaster to the steamer *Idaho*, so as to ascertain whether there was anything in that vessel perilous to human life. It was further

*Resolved*, That the President of this Board is hereby requested not to issue any further permits to keep swine in the built-up portions of New-York and Brooklyn, to extend after the first of February next, and that all permits now out and expiring before that date are hereby extended to that period.

OFFICE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.

*Jackson S. Schultz, Esq., President Metropolitan Board of Health:*

SIR: I beg respectfully to report that since Nov. 22 the following reports have been received from the Inspectors of the Board of Health:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of positive reports received | 376 |
| Whole number of negative reports received | 17 |
| Whole number of general reports received | 21 |
| Whole number of reports received | 414 |
| Number of reports found correct | 409 |
| Number of reports returned for correction | 5 |
| Number of preliminary notices issued | 230 |
| Number of reports forwarded for orders | 238 |
| Number of negatives | 17 |
| Number of general reports | 21 |
| Number retained for notices | 133 |

The positive reports received are upon the following nuisances: 106 full and offensive privies, 21 cellars, 7 cisterns and cess-pools, 25 waste pipes and drains, 22 houses and basements, 6 piggeries, 27 yards, courts and areas, 21 street-gutters and sidewalks, 10 streets and alleys, 6 street-basins, 12 horse stables, 5 vacant lots, 1 distillery, 6 cow stables, 1 slaughter-house, 2 gut cleaning and tripe boiling establishments.

The inspecting officers have reinspected 36 buildings or premises, regarding which special orders under the first clause of the fourteenth section of the Health Law had previously been served, and have reported whether said orders have been complied with or not. Their returns show that six have been complied with, twenty-six not complied with, four partially complied with.

The Sanitary Inspectors have also reinspected 150 buildings or premises regarding which preliminary notices have been issued from this office. Their reports show that 77 have been complied with and 73 not complied with. The reports upon which these last were issued have been forwarded for orders.

Major Bosworth, in charge of the "complaint office," returns 56 complaints received from citizens since last report, all of which have been referred to medical inspecting officers for investigation and report.

Capt. Lord, commanding the Sanitary Company of the Police Department, returns 242 orders for the abatement of nuisances served since last report. His returns also show 159 orders previously served as complied with by owners and 64 not complied with. The execution of the latter has been directed by the Board of Police. During the week ending November 29, one case of cholera has occurred in the Fifteenth Ward. Five houses, where typhus and typhoid fever had occurred and one in which there was a case of cholera, have been disinfected.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ED. B. DALTON,
San. Sup't. M. B. of H.

## BILLIARDS.

### The Match for $1,000 Between McDevitt and Goldthwait—The Latter Wins by 365 Points.

The return match between William Goldthwait, of Boston, and John McDevitt, of this City, was played last night at Irving Hall, in presence of an audience that, except possibly in numbers, exceeded expectation. Among the prominent players present were, Joseph Dion, Champion of America, Ralph Benjamin, M. H. Hewins, of Hartford, M. Wollahan, Champion of Connecticut; Prof. Lake, Pierre Carme and Gershom B. Hubbell, ex-Champion of Connecticut.

McDevitt, it will be remembered, won the first match, played in Boston on the 30th of October last, and won it by most surprising play, running 409 in one inning, and averaging 25½. Like that game, the one last night was caroms, 1,500 up, played with 2⅜-inch balls on a full-sized four-pocket Phelan & Collender table; but, unlike the Boston game, that at Irving Hall was tame—the runs were moderate, and the average nothing extraordinary for first-class players. The inferiority of the second game, as compared with the first, was wholly owing to the instability of the floor on which the table rested. This is the great objection to Irving Hall when used for a billiard match. Being a spring floor, it yields not only to the pressure of a mass of individuals, but also gives way to the step of an individual—even the players, in walking around the table, threw it out of level. First it was low on one side, then on the other; and no matter how often the experienced workmen of the manufacturers adjusted it, with the aid of spirit levels, the same fault would always be apparent to the practical observer—the balls would incline to one side. Under this state of things no delicate or easy playing could be done either by McDevitt or Goldthwait, and at an early stage it was obvious that the game would be one of chance.

It opened shortly after 8 o'clock, Edward Cahill having been selected to act for McDevitt, Chris. O'Connor for Goldthwait, and Joseph Dion as referee. As the players stepped to the table, the call was $500 to $400 on McDevitt; but the supporters of Goldthwait demanded greater odds—at least, $500 to $350. This, so far as our observation extended, was not granted. McDevitt having won the lead, the game began. For the first half hour but little was done, except to level the table. The greatest runs were, 71 by McDevitt, and 55 by Goldthwait. On the first call of the marker the Boston player stood at 114, the New-York player at 93. From this point the former, who, in the interim, made a fine run of 127, gradually increased his lead until, on the forty-fifth inning, he was 817 to his opponent's 380—nearly 450 points ahead. The odds, which had early in the game veered around, were here very great on Goldthwait, the more enthusiastic going so far as to wager 100 to 15 in his favor. Another call placed Boston 917 to New-York's 448. At the next call, McDevitt, who had picked up heart and run 80, stood at 551 to Goldthwait's 921. McDevitt, 632; Goldthwait, 945—was the succeeding announcement of the marker. On the next call, which was at the end of the sixty-third inning, McDevitt had come up to 700, his opponent standing at 951, and having the chance to play. McDevitt had had a fine opportunity for one of his large runs; but the table was too uneven for such delicate work, yet, singular to say, both players, though appealed to to have the defect remedied as far as possible, declined. Goldthwait, being ahead, properly assumed that he had the advantage; and McDevitt, sensitive in the extreme, was so utterly disgusted with himself and his position in the game as to be wholly indifferent whether the table was rectangular or round, whether the balls rolled truly or reeled from side to side.

From this point the game progressed altogether in favor of Goldthwait, who, up to the 69th inning, had made 1,115 to his opponent's 714. One hundred to ten was bet at this stage, and in the next four innings nothing occurred to suggest that the givers of this overwhelming odds were at fault. On the contrary, Goldthwait having made a handsome score of 199, it looked as though a dollar to a cent might be laid with perfect immunity from loss. The positions of the contestants were now—Goldthwait, 1344; McDevitt, 735. Thenceforward until the 88th inning the game was devoid of interest, except, perhaps, to the friends of Goldthwait, on whose side fortune seemed to have ranged herself, and who did pretty much all the playing. The eighty-eighth inning witnessed a magnificent run by McDevitt of 219, chiefly obtained off the reds, the opposing white ball going into the pocket at the commencement of the play. This he followed up with 53, when Goldthwait made game, winning by a total of 1,502 to 1,137.

SUMMARY.

Irving Hall, Nov. 30.—Return match for $1,000, between William Goldthwait, of Boston, and John McDevitt, of New-York, carrom game, 1,500 points up, played on the Standard American table. Score—Goldthwait, 1,502; McDevitt, 1,137. Averages—Goldthwait, 16.78; McDevitt, 12.79. Best runs—Goldthwait, 199; McDevitt, 219. Time—3 hours and 58 minutes.

### A Drover Arrested on the Charge of Theft—$1,160 Involved.

A curious case of alleged theft came before Alderman McGinnis, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday afternoon. If the testimony in the case is to be believed, a man named Ignas Riss went, on the 25th inst., to Meyer Duyfee, and purchased from him thirty-eight head of cattle, which were then in Allerton & Co.'s yards, for $2,660, paying $1,500 cash, and, as complainant alleges, was to receive an order for said cattle forthwith, and pay the balance on the 28th inst. When Riss went to the yard to get them, Messrs. Allerton & Co. informed him that the order for their delivery had been countermanded. He then went to Duyfee and demanded an explanation, which he received to the effect that he wished to be paid the balance of the money before delivery. Riss then counted out the money, and while holding it in his hand, waiting for the other party to sign the order, he (Duyfee) snatched the money, and putting it in his pocket, said, "I have the money; you can't have the order. I will sell the cattle to-morrow. You can prosecute me because a few hundred dollars will clear me, and I have your money to fight you with in law." It is but fair to Riss to say that he denies all guilt in the matter, and is satisfied that he can prove his innocence beyond peradventure, at the preliminary examination, which will probably take place to-day. Meanwhile, the accused is held to bail in the sum of $2,000, to answer the charge.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Reading-Room in the Eleventh Ward.—It is in contemplation to establish a reading-room in the Eleventh Ward, similar to those now in successful operation in other portions of the City. East of the Cooper Institute there is no place where mechanics and working-men can meet for social converse or mental improvement. Several meetings of leading citizens of the Eleventh Ward have already taken place, and subscriptions to a considerable amount in aid of the enterprise have been received. D. Henry E. Crampton, of No. 384 East Fourth-street, has charge of the matter.

Arrivals in the City.—Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, Iowa; Maj.-Gen. Duncan, Boston; E. F. Wallace, U. S. Consul at St. Jago, and Bayard Taylor, Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House. Gen. Gray, U. S. A.; Gen. A. P. Perry, U. S. A.; Hon. Ira Harris, Albany, and Judge Conkling, Geneseo, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Prof. Watson, Cambridge, is at the Everett House. Gen. J. C. Strong, Buffalo, and Judge Smalley, Burlington, are at the Hoffman House. Gen. W. R. Lee, Boston, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sudden Death.—Cyrus L. Coffin was found dead in his bed, at No. 29 Centre-street, on Thursday morning. Deceased had been unwell for some time, and as he did not appear, the door of his room was broken in. He was fifty years of age, and was at one time a clerk in the Bowery Savings Bank, and subsequently a merchant. Mr. Coffin had been of intemperate habits, and his death was, no doubt, hastened by this measure. An inquest will be held to-day.

Charged with Stealing a Watch and Chain.—A man named Martin Hogan was yesterday arrested charged with stealing a silver watch and gold chain, valued at $80, from Lizzie Heffler, of No. 104 Delancey-street. The prisoner was conveyed before Justice Shandley, at the Essex Market Police Court, where he was committed for examination in default of bail.

Found Drowned.—The Twentieth Precinct Police found the body of Thomas Rafferty floating in the North River, near the foot of Thirty-fifth-street. Deceased resided, while living, in Eleventh-avenue, near Thirty-second-street. Coroner Wildey was notified, and he will hold an inquest at the Morgue, where the remains were conveyed.

Lindsey Blues.—The Lindsey Blues will hold their reception and ball at Irving Hall on Wednesday, Dec. 19.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

How Nominations are Obtained—Investigation by the Grand Jury.—The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Kings County have been engaged for some days in examining the late members of the Second District Democratic Congressional Convention, in the endeavor, it is supposed, to ascertain the truth of certain rumors which were current before election, that the nomination of Mr. Demas Barnes had been purchased. The investigations are, of course, secret, and the result will not transpire until a presentment is made in open court, but enough has been gathered of the proceedings before the Grand Jury to show that the above is the object in view. It will be remembered that the contest for the nomination in this district was prolonged and bitter, and that every effort was made by the contestants, particularly Messrs. Barnes and Kalbfleisch, to secure the nomination, as, in that district, that was almost equivalent to an election. It was currently rumored at that time that both these gentlemen were extremely liberal with their money, and it was stated that as high as $1,500 had been paid for the vote of a single delegate. Whether these allegations were true or not, will doubtless appear when the Grand Jury make their report. The investigation is understood to be conducted under the advice and direction of District-Attorney Morris. The fact that such inquiry is being made in the case of the Second District has given rise to the rumor that the proceedings of the Republican Convention in the Third District, which placed Mr. S. B. Chittenden in nomination, will next be investigated, but of course nothing can be positively known of the intentions of the Grand Jury.

The Alleged Robberies in the Navy-Yard.—Yesterday the case of John Maxon, one of the parties indicted for robbery at the Navy-yard, came before Justices Nelson and Benedict in the United States District Court for the Eastern District, when Judge Nelson rendered a decision that the indictment must be quashed for the reason that the offence was committed before the Eastern District had been set apart, and that therefore the indictment must be found in the Southern District. The decision was based upon the sixth amendment to the Constitution, which provides that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial Jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law." The Judge held that the accused was not rightfully indicted in this district, nor can he be tried in it.

Arrest of Pickpockets.—Last evening William Carroll, aged 18 years, and William Maloy, aged 14, were arrested at the Fulton ferry in the act of picking pockets. The younger one was industriously "working" the crowd as the usual rush was being made for the cars, while the other received the proceeds of the robberies. As soon as they discovered the officer they ran upon the boat, but were caught, and upon being searched about $30 were discovered upon their persons. Carroll managed to throw overboard several pocket-books and some papers before he was seized. Ladies or gentlemen who were robbed near the Fulton Ferry last evening, will further the ends of justice by calling at the office of the Inspector of Police, corner of Washington and Johnson streets, this morning, to see if they can identify the prisoners.

Arrest of Alleged Burglars.—Two fellows giving their names as Francis McGowan and Albert Cooper, were arrested on Thursday night by Officers Travis and Ditmars, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, on suspicion of burglary. Yesterday they had a partial examination before Justice Dailey, when a girl named Agnes Tobin, in the employ of the family of Mr. Isaac Cole, No. 41 Bedford-avenue, E. D., testified to seeing McGowan in her employer's dining-room the night previous, in company with another, in the act of stealing silverware. She failed to identify Cooper. Both prisoners were remanded for a further hearing to-day.

The Greene-avenue Railroad.—The injunction against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company restraining them from laying tracks in Greene-avenue, came up for argument before Judge Benedict in the United States District Court yesterday. It was stated that the petitioner, John H. Osborne, did not possess rights of property opposite his land in Greene-avenue as claimed in his petition, and a resolution of the Common Council granting the right to lay the track was put in evidence. After argument the Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

Lecture at St. Peter and Paul's Church, Williamsburgh.—To-morrow evening the eloquent Roman Catholic Divine, Rev. B. O'Reilly, will deliver a lecture at the above-named Church. His subject will be "Has the Catholic Church still Life for the Nations." As the proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted to the liquidation of the indebtedness of the Church, the attendance of the charitable will doubtless be a large one.

The Whisky Frauds.—The following stills have been seized by the revenue officers of Brooklyn, for alleged illicit distillation of whisky: Corner of Washington and Water streets, capacity 150 gallons, owned by Mr. McCracken; Pearl-street, between Atlantic and Pacific, owned by James Quigley; in Bolivar-street, capacity 100 gallons, for which no owner could be found.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of John Callahan, a laborer, who died at the Long Island College Hospital, from injuries received on board the bark *Ella Adelia*, lying at the foot of Montague-street, by being struck in the side by a box which was being hoisted out of the hold. He sustained internal injuries, which were the cause of his death.

Drowning Casualty.—An unknown man, dressed in the United States uniform, attempted to jump on board a Division-avenue ferry-boat at a late hour on Thursday night, as she was leaving the slip foot of South Seventh-street, E. D., but failing to reach her, he fell into the dock and was drowned. His body is still in the river.

Robbery.—On Thursday night some bold thief stole a hack and pair of horses which were left in front of the Arsenal in Portland-avenue, while the driver was temporarily absent. They belonged to Frederick Mitchel, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

A Pawnbroker in Trouble.—E. Kahn, a pawnbroker doing business at No. 106 Grand-street, was brought before Mayor Booth yesterday, on complaint of exacting 80 cents, in addition to the 25 per cent. interest allowed by law on a loan of $8. Kahn refunded the money and was allowed to depart.

Sentences.—The following prisoners were sentenced in the Court of Sessions, by Judge Dikeman, yesterday: Catharine Wilson, grand larceny, one year in State Prison; J. Cavanagh, grand larceny, one year in State Prison; J. Gallagher, J. Friel and P. Kennedy, assault and battery, fined $25 each.

Divorce Suit.—A suit came up before Judge Gilbert yesterday, wherein Betsey Ogilvie seeks to obtain a divorce from her husband on the ground of habitual ill-treatment. The parties have been married twenty-seven years, and have had thirteen children, nearly all of whom are living.

Grand Larceny.—Thomas Fletcher, a clerk aged 22, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a bank-book and $25 from Alfred Head, of No. 302 Myrtle-avenue. He was committed for trial.

### Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 30.

Flour and Wheat quiet. Corn dull. Oats—Sales of 36,000 bushels State at 64c.@64½c. Barley—Sales of 20,000 bushels at $1 25 for Canada, and West and State on private terms. Passed Fultonville—30 loads of Wheat, 16 loads of Corn, 7 loads of Oats, 8 loads of Rye, 15 loads of Barley, 6 loads of Flour. Shipped by Tows—Corn, 151,000 bushels; Wheat, 202,000 bushels; Oats, 68,000 bushels; Rye, 23,000 bushels; Barley 99,100 bushels; Malt, 10,000 bushels.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Nov. 30.

Cotton inactive, with a decline of 1c.; sales of the day 380 bales; Middlings, 32c.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 30.

Flour quiet; sales of 150 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11. Wheat dull and drooping; sales of 3,000 bushels Fair White Canada, in barrels, at $2 90; 5,000 bushels No. 2 extra Chicago Spring, in barrels, on private terms. Corn dull and nominal at $1 05 in a retail way for No. 1 Chicago. Oats nominal at 45c.@50c. for Nos. 1 and 2 Chicago. The last sales of Barley were at $1 08. Rye quiet at $1. Peas dull at $1 20. Canada Seeds quiet and small sales; Illinois Timothy $3 50. Mess Pork quiet at $23. Whisky firm at $2 39 by retail. Canal Freights—No engagements nor shipments to tide-water.; Wheat to Rochester 6c. Lake Imports during the last 48 hours—18,918 bbls Flour, 13,900 bushels Wheat, 31,276 bushels Corn, 905 bushels Oats, 871 bushels Barley. Canal Exports during the last 48 hours—11,600 bushels Wheat, 8,300 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 8,500 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 30.

Flour inactive, and sales too meagre to establish prices. No. 2 Spring Wheat 4c.@4½c. lower, closing nominal at $2 05@$2 05¼ for regular. Corn has declined 3½c.@4c., closing heavy, with sellers of No. 1 at 83c., in store. Oats heavy and inactive, at a decline of ½c.@1c., closing nominal at 36¼c. for No. 2. Rye heavy, and 1c.@2c. lower. Barley neglected. General Provisions—Market dull. Mess Pork has declined 50c.@$1 ℔ bbl. The following resolution was adopted on 'Change to-day:

*Resolved*, That on and after Dec. 1, 1866, all sales of grain in store shall be considered sold, subject to Winter storage, unless otherwise specified.

Receipts—7,196 bbls. Flour, 27,470 bushels Wheat, 15,450 bushels Corn, 13,466 bushels Oats, 7,285 bushels Rye, 3,550 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,648 bbls. Flour, 13,271 bushels Wheat, 1,200 bushels Corn, 16,600 bushels Oats, 3,360 bushels Rye, 349 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 30.

Provisions dull. Mess Pork $19 00@$19 50, and not offered less than the latter figure. Lard 12½c. Green Shoulders 5½c. Sides 7¼c. Hams 9¼c. Bulk Meats and Bacon nothing doing. Flour dull at old figures. Wheat merely limited demand; sales of No. 2 Spring at $2 08@$2 10; No. 1 at $2 30@$2 35; No. 2 Fall $2 65; No. 1 Fall $2 75; offerings light. New Corn 50c. in the ear, and 55c. shelled; Old Corn 78c.@80c. in the ear, and 88c. for shelled. Oats 45c.@48c. Rye, No. 1 in moderate demand at $1 15, and held at 1c.@2c. higher. Barley, Choice Spring $1 35@$1 40; Choice Fall $1 70, Whisky, $2 34 for Bonded, and $2 30 for free. Cotton 32¼c.@32½c. Linseed Oil $1 36.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Nov. 30.

Raw Whisky $2 30. Superfine Flour $9 50. Prime Red Wheat $2 65. Old Corn, in bulk, 85c., in the ear, new, 55c. Oats, 51c. Low Middling Cotton 31½c. Hogs—Packing active, at $5 75@$6 in gross; receipts, 9,850 head. Mess Pork $20. Bacon—Shoulders, 13½c.; clear sides, 14¼c. Lard, in tierces, 13c. Tobacco—Low grades, full sales. 1,193 bales of cotton arrived here to-day over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 30.

Cotton dull and prices lower. Low Middlings, 31½c.; Middling, 33c. Sales of the week, 22,400 bales. Receipts, 34,730 bales. Stock on hand, 108,426 bales. Sugar—Demand good and prices firm; fair, 9½c.; prime to choice, 11c.@12c. Molasses in good demand and prices advanced 2½c.; prime to choice, 65c.@70c. Sterling—Little doing at 142@152½. New-York sight Exchange ⅛@¾ discount. Gold dull and lower, 140⅛. Freights—Rates to New-York advanced ⅛c. Balance firm and unchanged.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 30.

Flour steady but dull; sales 800 bbls. at $11 50 for No. 1 Spring; $13 50 for Red Winter; $14 50 for White; $15 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and drooping. Corn, Barley and Rye quiet and nominal. Canal Freights higher and irregular; to New-York—Wheat and Peas, 18c.@20c.; Corn, 16c.@18c.; Barley, 14c.@15c.; Rye, 16c.@18c. Lake Imports—519 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 32,000 bushels Barley, 6,700 bushels Rye, 34,000 bushels Peas. Canal Exports—1,175 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 50,000 bushels Barley, 23,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Peas. The amount of Flour and Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego to tide-water yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: 21,108 bbls. Flour, 1,052,000 bushels Wheat, 288,000 bushels Corn, 73,000 bushels Oats, 753,000 bushels Barley, 177,000 bushels Rye, 97,000 bushels Peas.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 30.

Flour very dull; Superfine, $8@$8 50; Extra Family, $12 50@$13 50. Wheat dull; Red, $2 65@$2 90. Corn quiet: sales of 3,000 bushels New Yellow at 90c.@$1; Red, $1 15. Oats dull at 57c.@58½c. Provisions tend down. Mess Pork, $23. Lard, 13½c. Whisky, $2 36; Contraband, $1 50.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 30.

Tobacco—Very little doing, and prices unchanged. Flour—Lower grades $9@$12 50; higher grades $13@$14 25. Wheat $1 90@$1 92. Corn—New 87c.@89c.; old 95c.@$1. Oats higher, at 58c.@60c. Rye steady at 85c.@90c. Pork lower, at $21@$21 50. Whisky lower, at $2 29. Hogs $6@$6 50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Nov. 30.

Cotton declining, with a few sales; Middlings, 32c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Nov. 30.

Market is generally dull and inactive. Cotton—Middling 31c.@31½c. Spirits of Turpentine 63c. Crude Spirits, $4 50 for Virgin and Yellow. There were no transactions in Resin—quotations nominal at $3 50 to $9.

### Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 30.

Cattle are higher this week, notwithstanding Poultry is so plenty. The advance which averages about ½c. ℔ lb., live weight, is attributable to a light supply rather than to any marked improvement in the demand. On the best grades the rise is only about ⅜c. ℔ lb., while in the poorer grades it is ½c.@¾c. Receipts, 3,300 head, nearly all of which have changed hands at prices ranging from 6½c.@9½c. ℔ lb., the outside figure for prime, averaging 1,980 lbs. Sheep are slow; sales at 5c.@6c. Receipts 4,000 head. Hogs are in fair request at 8½c. Supply for the week, 7,000 head.

[Advertisement.]

Bishops and divines, including Revs. Potter, Hopkins, Dix, Tyng, Smith, Newton, Cox, Morgan, Weston, Huntington, Muhlenberg and Vinton, also Gustave Dore, artist; Kate Bateman, actress; King and Queen of Prussia; Thiers, the statesman; with articles on The Characters of Shakespeare; Education, by John Neal; Society; Suffrage; Walking; Shaking Hands; A Natural Life; Health; Sleep—Death; in December PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Pictorial, double number, 20 cents; $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"Deservedly Popular."—Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair, and Florimel for the handkerchief—a combination of rare and delicate odors.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

[Advertisement.]

Knox's Hats.—When you see a peculiarly elegant style of hat, of beautiful texture and very becoming, you may be assured that it is one of KNOX'S, No. 214 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. His latest style of gentlemen's hat is greatly admired. It is tasteful in style and intrinsically good.

[Advertisement.]

Extraordinary success in Mme. DEMOREST'S STOCKING SUSPENDERS. Every lady likes them. They combine comfort, health and convenience. Ladies, 50c.; children, 30c. Sold or mailed post free. No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Thousands perish annually from the use of unhealthful beverages. Take Kent's East India Coffee and live. For sale by all grocers. Price 25 cents per pound. Wholesale depot No. 154 Reade-st.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **FOR EUROPE.** | | | |
| Scotland | Dec. 1 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Hibernia | Dec. 1 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| Ville de Paris | Dec. 1 | New-York | Havre. |
| City of Washington | Dec. 1 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Teutonia | Dec. 1 | New-York | Hamburg. |
| Bremen | Dec. 1 | New-York | Bremen. |
| **FOR AMERICA.** | | | |
| America | Nov. 21 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Arago | Nov. 21 | Havre | New-York. |
| Asia | Nov. 24 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| Bavaria | Nov. 24 | Hamburg | New-York. |
| North America | Nov. 25 | Rio Janeiro | New-York. |
| Morro Castle | Dec. 1 | Havana | New-York. |
| North America | Dec. 1 | Pernambuco | New-York. |
| North America | Dec. 7 | Para, Brazil | New-York. |
| Eagle | Dec. 8 | Havana | New-York. |
| North America | Dec. 14 | St. Thomas | New-York. |
| Columbia | Dec. 15 | Havana | New-York. |
| **NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &C.** | | | |
| Ocean Queen | Dec. 1 | Aspinwall. | |
| Fah Kee | Dec. 1 | Santiago de Cuba. | |
| Fung Shuey | Dec. 1 | New-Orleans. | |
| Columbia | Dec. 8 | Havana. | |

### Departure of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mails close at | 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M. |
| Western and Southwestern Mails | 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3 P. M. |
| New-York Central Railroad | 3:45 P. M. |
| North Mails | 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. |
| North Mail, Way | 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. |
| South Mail at | 5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M. |

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Guiding Star, from Rio Janeiro, &c.*—Capt. Hopkins, F. Meeks, C. A. Spear, U. S. N., Dr. J. D. Evans and lady, H. Defries, D. Morat, D. Lezare, Mrs. M. Malin and servant, H. W. Hastings, Granville Wilkins, P. Roche and lady, Misses W. & E. Syllich, J. W. Ming, C. Steusen, James Gifford and lady, Miss M. H. Woolsey, Miss J. L. Berry, J. Federstrom, P. Hamelin, Henry Scott, James F. Watt and lady.

Nov. 30—*In steamship The Queen, from Liverpool*—S. Cumming, Mr. Fiburg, J. H. Blanden, W. B. Gorbush, Mr. Alcam, Miss S. Cohen, Miss Boung and servant, Miss O'Brien, Miss Quinn and child, Mrs. M. Parry and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.. 7 05 | Sun sets.. 4 34 | Moon rises... 1 37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 3 17 | Gov. Island. 4 06 | Hell Gate.... 5 28

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 30.

### Cleared.

Steamships Moneka, Libby, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Hibernia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow via Moville, F. MacDonald & Co.; Wm. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, W. P. Clyde & Co.; Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Haack, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Bremen, (Brem.,) Neynaber, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, Geo. Mackenzie.

Ships Melrose, Nichols, Hong Kong, Merchant & Carman; Shirley, Mullin, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Orpheus, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Garrels & Meyer; Confidence, Johnston, Charleston, W. & A. Nelson; Herschel, (Hamb.,) Frederick, Antwerp, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Sunbeam, Jordan, Buenos Ayres, Snow & Burgess; Cumberland, Parker, Liverpool, Penniston & Co.; Meg Merrilies, (Br.,) Loudon, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron; Agra, (Br.,) Shaw, Antwerp, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Edith Rose, Alexander, Monrovia, Yates & Porterfield; Fannie, Marshman, New-Orleans, Young & Cowan.

Brigs Nellie, Taylor, St. Croix via Brandywine, Roche Bros. & Coffey; T. A. Darrell, (Br.,) Avery, St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, Merchant & Carman; A. B. Patterson, (Br.,) Pike, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Ellen Dickey, (Br.,) Fraser, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.; Ciara, (Br.,) White, San Juan, Nic., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Caroline & Cornelia, Davis, Savannah, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Arlington, Halsey, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; L. L. Tapley, Jones, Charleston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Superior, Smith, San Francisco via Perth Amboy, Vernon H. Brown; Emily Ann, (Br.,) Buckwoldt, Antigua, G. Wessels.

Sloops Rhode Island, Hull, Providence, via Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Proof Glass, Halleck, Bridgeport, Conn., Jonas Smith & Co.

### Arrived.

Steamship San Francisco, Behrn, Norfolk 36 hours, in ballast to D. N. Carrington. The S. F. was bound to Nicaragua with passengers and cargo for San Francisco, but was obliged to return to this port in consequence of defective boilers, (as before reported.) Her passengers proceeded by the steamship Santiago de Cuba, which was sent from this port for that purpose.

Steamship The Queen, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Nov. 15, Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 341 passengers to National Steam Navigation Co. Nov. 16, in the chanel, passed steamship Virginia, hence for Liverpool. Nov. 23, lat. 47 10, lon. 44 18, passed steamship England, hence for do.; same day, no lat., spoke schr. Caroline Brown, bound E. 29th, 1 P. M., anchored between lightship and Highlands, dense fog; 30th, 8 A. M., proceeded; detained by fog 20 hours.

Steamship Guiding Star, Berry, Rio Janeiro Oct. 29, Bahia Nov. 2, Pernambuco 5th, Para 12th and St. Thomas 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Mariposa, Ruick, New-Orleans 21st inst., and S. W. Pass 22d, with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison. Arrived at the Bar 29th, 5 P. M., and was detained until 10 A. M. 30th, on account of fog. 23th, 7:30 A. M., passed steamship Missouri, 80 miles S. by N. of Barnegat.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Austin, Cow Bay, with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Steamship Eutaw, Hazard, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to Garrison & Allen.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Glaughlin, Baltimore.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chase, Baltimore.

Bark Lord Baltimore, (of Bermuda,) Losberg, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros. No date, off Pernambuco, saw Norw. brig Favorite, from Rio Janeiro for New-York.

Bark Merrimac, (of Boston,) Low, Galveston 26 ds., with cotton, wool, hides, &c., to Thayer & Sargent.

Brig Pedro, Wallace, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Allsop & Clark.

Brig Henrietta, Cooper, of and from Bermuda 7 ds., with oil to McColl & Frith.

Schr. Charles Dennis, Hughes, St. Mark's 14 ds., with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. R. R. Townsend, Townsend, Savannah 6 ds., with mdse.

Schr. T. T. Tasker, Allen, Jacksonville 6 ds., with yellow pine.

Schr. Margaret & Lucy, Nelson, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to Bentley, Smith & Co.

Schr. Lewis S. Davis, Kempton, Beaufort 6 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Charles McDonald, (of Dennisport,) Baker, New-Bedford, in ballast to master.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Blatchford, Demarara 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Harriet Newell, Gold, Jacksonville.

Schr. Gipsey, Briggs, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Dragon, Munro, Washington, N. C.

Schr. Maria Hull, Garfield, Savannah.

Schr. Ida della Torre, Staney, Lavacca and Indianola.

Schr. J. T. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gettysburgh, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. P. Smith, Graves, Lynn, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. R. Vaughn, Howell, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. E. Willetts, Bayles, New-Bedford.

Schr. M. G. Farr, Mallory, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Planet, Perry, Thomaston, with powder.

### Below.

Ship Pactolus, from Callao 81 days.

Bark Anna, from Leghorn.—(Both by pilot-boat Fannie, No. 17.)

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 29—Arr. steamers City of Bath, from Savannah; George B. Upton, from Charleston; Saxon, Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; Salvor, do.; bark Celeste, Clark, from New-Orleans; brigs Zuleika, Africa and Mary E. Rosevelt, from St. Marys, Ga.

30th—Arr. steamer Miami, from New-York; ship Susan Hinks, from New-Orleans; schr. C. H. Hodgdon, from Cape Haytien.

Also arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York.

Below—Bark Trovatore, from Turks Island.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 27, P. M.—Arr. brig Star Castle, (Br.,) Brown, Nantucket, for New-London; schrs. Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, Portland, for Philadelphia; E. & L. Cassery, Grace, Bangor, for Philadelphia; Carrie A. Clark, Wormwood, Kennebunk, for Philadelphia; H. Prescott, Freeman, Portland, for Norfolk; Ida L. Howard, McDuffie, Portland, for New-York; Ann Carlet, Prindle, Bangor, for New-York; Eliza Francis, Sawyer, Portland, for New-Bedford; J. G. Curtis, Atwood, Boston, for Saugus; Charles F. Atwood, Burroughs, Boston, for Nansemond; Prize Banner, Doane, Wellfleet, for Rappahannock.

Sld. schrs. Pacific, Dresden, Ocean Star, F. Arthemus, Thomas Hise, Bay State, Eliza Frances, Fannie May, Undine, Janet, Grapeshot, Ann Carlet.

28th, 8 A. M.—Arr. steamer Nightingale, Breaker, Boston, for New-York. Last night, off Cross Rip, broke her shaft, and was taken in tow by steamer Geo. Appold, from Boston for Baltimore, and arrived here this morning. Also arr. brig J. Bickmore, Tracy, Bangor, for New-York; Jennie Clark, (Br.,) Roberts, St. John's, for Providence; J. B. Litchfield, Pillsbury, Rockland, for New-York; Sarah & Julia, Perry, Boston, for New-York; Corinthian, Carle, do. for ——.

Sld. the above and all before reported, except steamer Nightingale, schrs. A. Townsend, Corinthian, R. Rantoul, Jr.

28th, P. M.—Arr. schr. Benj. F. Reeves, Armstrong, from Lynn, of and for Philadelphia, (before reported capsized on Norton's Shoal;) was towed in here to-day by steamer Massachusetts, having been stripped of spars, sails and rigging when she righted; now lies in this harbor, full of water; also arr. brig Liberty, Devereaux, and Mazatlan, Leland, Bangor, for New-York; schrs. Marshal Dutch, Coombs, do. for Bridgeport; Sarah Louisa, Swett, do., for Indianola; Marshal Perrin, Gibbs; Open Sea, Coombs, and Rockingham, Wyman, do. for New-York; Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, and W. R. Genn, Lewis, Portland, for New-York; O. M. Petit, Clark, for Philadelphia; Ocean Bird, Hallett; H. A. Rogers, Frambie; W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, and John Dorrance, Price, Boston, for Philadelphia; B. C. Sears, Salem, for Philadelphia; J. H. Horton, Pierce, and Nil Desperandum, Oliver, Wellfleet, for Sangier; Magellan, Frankfort, for New-York; J. G. Babcock, Lake, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Sld. steamer Nightingale, in tow of steamer Ashland, for New-York; schr. Robt. Rantoul, Jr.

29th, A. M.—Arr. brig Abby Thaxter, Jane, Rondout, for Boston; schrs. Alba, Adams, and N. E. Clark, Clark, Philadelphia, for Boston; A. Bartlett, Bartlett, Philadelphia, for Boston; R. Leach, Pillsbury, Raritan River, for Boston; Geo. W. Glover, Holbrook, Eaton's Neck, for Boston; Elizabeth English; Sipple, Pittston, for Providence.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26—Arr. ship Augusta, from Bremen. The following vessels are now at the Bar, waiting to be towed up: Ships John Sidney, Senator Iken and Walsgrave, Liverpool; Lady Emily Peel, Londonderry; Westmoreland, Antwerp; Sorento, Havre; Gettysburgh, New-York; Cambria, Ardrossan, and Ocean, Bremerhaven.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 30—Arr. brig A. M. Knight, Sagua la Grande; schr. Alfred Thomas, New-York. Cld. steamer James S. Green; schrs. Marcus Orr, Maria Pearson, New-York.

### Miscellaneous.

The Prussian brig Wilhelm Becker, from Bordeaux, went ashore on the 29th on the Romer. Threw over 50 tons cargo. Crew taken off by steamer Wm. Fletcher and vessel abandoned, full of water and on fire at 9 o'clock this morning.

The master's name of Prussian brig Wilhelm, ashore on Romer, is Schmidt, and not as before reported. The steamtug Seth Low, Capt. Morrill, picked up the mate and four seamen in the brig's boat, five miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook this morning. The fire has been extinguished by the wreckers.

The intelligence of the brig Leonie, Thebaud, being ashore on the coast of Newfoundland, is certainly erroneous, as the brig arrived here on Wednesday, the 28th inst., all well.

### Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Oct. 18, brigs Frances Jane, Nims, and Amazon, Percival. Wayfarer, Blackford, wtg.; bark Campanero, Speights, discg.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THIS AFTERNOON.

At the Olympic Theatre, Boucicault's capital new drama, THE LONG STRIKE, will be performed at 2 o'clock. A more pleasing domestic play has not graced the metropolitan stage these many years. Go, see it, and be thankful.—(From the *World.*) Fifty cents to the grand matinee, all parts of the theatre; children, 25c.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

THE DATE DETERMINED.

THE DAY ON WHICH THE FINAL DISTRIBUTION WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE IS

JANUARY 21, 1867.

We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed to conduct the awarding of Premiums to the Members of the CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION, have been authorized by the Management to announce MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1867, as the time when the

FINAL AWARD

of all the Premiums shall be made, without further postponement.

In order that Mr. Crosby may realize the full benefit of his enterprise, and that the certificates may be held by bona fide purchasers, and not by him, it is necessary that the remaining certificates should be speedily disposed of. The Committee assure all parties interested that every care will be taken to secure perfect fairness in awarding the Premiums.

WILLIAM T. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Superintendent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor.
L. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED WHEN THE SALE OF CERTIFICATES SHALL HAVE BEEN COMPLETED, WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE!

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR PARENT!
ONE CERTIFICATE,
WITH "THE APPLE GATHERERS,"
AND THE CHANCE OF A PREMIUM WORTH $600,000.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR SISTER!
ONE CERTIFICATE,
WITH "THE LITTLE WANDERER,"
AND THE CHANCE OF PREMIUMS WORTH FROM $500 TO $600,000!

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR BROTHER!
ONE CERTIFICATE,
WITH THE NEW ENGRAVING, "WESTWARD, HO!"
AND THE CHANCE OF POSSESSING THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE!!!

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR WIFE!
TWO CERTIFICATES,
WITH "IRVING AND HIS LITERARY FRIENDS,"
AND TWO CHANCES OF PREMIUMS WORTH FROM $500 TO $600,000!!!

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR DAUGHTER!
THREE CERTIFICATES,
WITH HUNTINGTON'S "MERCY'S DREAM,"
AND THE CHANCE OF BECOMING WORTH MORE THAN HALF A MILLION!!!

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR SON!
FOUR CERTIFICATES,
WITH THE CHROMOGRAPH, "THE AMERICAN AUTUMN,"
AND FOUR CHANCES OF PREMIUMS WORTH FROM $500 TO $600,000!!!

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR THE DEAR ONE!
ONE OR TWENTY CERTIFICATES,
WITH ONE OR TWENTY CHANCES OF MAKING HER ALMOST A MILLIONAIRE!!!!
As well as chances of becoming the possessor of
A BIERSTADT, WORTH $20,000!
A CONSTANT MEYER, WORTH $5,600!
A LEUTZE, WORTH $1,200!
A CROPSEY, WORTH $6,000!
A GIGNOUX, WORTH $5,000!
A HART, WORTH $5,000!
A SCHUSELLE, WORTH $5,000!
A BEARD, WORTH $4,000!
VOLK'S BUST OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, WORTH $2,000!
OR HUNDREDS OF OTHER PICTURES, BY THE LEADING ARTISTS IN AMERICA!!

CERTIFICATES, $5.

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LINENS,
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STYLES FOR 1866.

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BROCATEL,
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"REMOVAL"

CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
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RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 BROADWAY.

NEWBURGH,
ORANGE CO., N. Y.,
JULY 10, 1866.

B. Holmes, Esq., No. 254 Broadway: Dear Sir: Though I am slow to embrace new things, that have not been tested by long experience, I was induced to try your Burglar Alarm, and am free to say it pleases me much. If the merits of this faithful sentinel would be fully known, you would be entirely unable to supply the demand. I can recommend it in every respect.
Yours, H. R. STEVENS.

A NEW AMERICAN SPARKLING WINE, ENTITLED
"PARIS EXPOSITION,"
intended expressly for COMPETITION WITH THE BEST CHAMPAGNE WINES IN EUROPE.

The attention of the trade is particularly invited to this wine, as it is without doubt the best wine yet produced in the United States.

FRED. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st.,
SOLE AGENT PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO., N. Y. Also, "PLEASANT VALLEY SPARKLING" and "STILL" sparkling CATAWBA, Cream, Bottler's, Longworth's Cincinnati Wines, and a complete assortment of all kinds of native Wines, from the best WINE HOUSES, at vineyard prices. Freight added.

Me-won-i-toc,

A NEW NOVEL,

BY SOLON ROBINSON,

THE VETERAN AGRICULTURAL EDITOR

OF

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

A novel by Solon Robinson, long and well known as the Agricultural Editor of the Tribune, will be commenced in the Weekly Tribune of Dec. 5. It is called

ME-WON-I-TOC;

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Though not Mr. Robinson's first novel, we do not doubt that this will newly prove the worth of the pen that in so many chapters of successful writing for the farm and the fireside, and in behalf of the friendless poor of a crowded City, has been entertaining and instructive.

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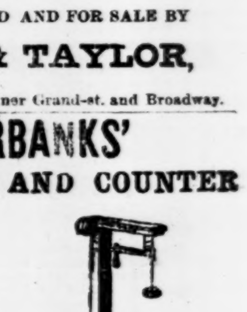

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